

**CAILLE**  
5 SPEED PORTABLE  
**MOTORS.**  
Magneto and Battery  
Ignition Combined.  
The very latest in Portable  
Motors.  
**ALEX. ROSS & Co.,**  
Machinery Office,  
4, Des Vaux Road Central.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General  
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

**Bovril develops  
big reserves of  
strength**

**IT MUST BE BOVRIL**

BRITISH TO  
THE BACKBONE

[409]

No. 17,934. 號四十八百九千七萬一第 日五十二月一十年卯乙 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1915. 五拜禮 號一十三月二十年四國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

## THE HOME MAILS.

### TO ARRIVE.

Dec. 31st.—Europe (via Siberia), per s.s. Yungkuo.  
Dec. 31st.—Europe (via Nagasaki), per s.s. ARSUTSU MARU.  
Jan. 2nd.—The French mail, per s.s. PONTNOS.

### TO DEPART.

Dec. 31st.—Kuchinozu, Japan, via Kobe, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver and United Kingdom via Canada, at 2 p.m., per s.s. IXTON.  
Jan. 1st.—Europe via Siberia, at 9 a.m., per s.s. ARSUTSU MARU.  
Jan. 4th.—Philippine Islands, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C., Tacoma and United Kingdom via Canada, at 1 p.m., per s.s. MANILA MARU.  
Jan. 4th.—Europe via Siberia, at 8 p.m., per s.s. Yungkuo.  
Jan. 9th.—United States, South America, and Canada via San Francisco, United Kingdom via Canada, at 9 a.m., per s.s. ANANAN.  
Jan. 11th.—Haiphong, Saigon, Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Aden, India, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe, at 4 p.m., per s.s. ARSUTSU.  
N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

## INTIMATIONS

**GREENLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks 875 lbs. net.  
In Bags 250 lbs. net.  
**SHEWAN TOMES & Co.**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [724]

## PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

### TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " " "
2.15 " " 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " " 3.15 " "	" " " "
NIGHT CARS.	
8.40 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.	
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " " 7.00 " "	" " " "
7.00 " " 8.10 " "	" " " "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.	
SATURDAYS.	
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	

**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all seasons not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order representing Bank Notes.

**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong 15th June, 1915. [1022]

### FOR SALE.

## CORONATION POSTAGE

### STAMPS OF JAPAN.

at \$1 per Complete Set.

## GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1915. [1043]

## SAVOY HOTEL.

21, BROADWAY, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

**THE BEST MEDIUM-PRICED HOTEL**  
in the City. Near to everywhere, a  
providing all modern conveniences.

American or European Plan.

Rates \$4 and \$5 per day.

Special terms for monthly guests.

Cable address Telephone No. 2510.  
**SAVOY** C. A. BIDDLE,  
Manager. [822]

## MITSU-BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

A.I., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND REPAIRING CODES USED.  
Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.  
Manufacturers of Condensed Steam Engines, Steam Turbines, and  
Person's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, etc.

### NAGASAKI

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.  
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.  
Docks No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.  
Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet ... 550 feet ... 580 feet ... 610 feet ... 640 feet ... 670 feet ... 700 feet ... 730 feet ... 760 feet ... 790 feet ... 820 feet ... 850 feet ... 880 feet ... 910 feet ... 940 feet ... 970 feet ... 1000 feet ... 1030 feet ... 1060 feet ... 1090 feet ... 1120 feet ... 1150 feet ... 1180 feet ... 1210 feet ... 1240 feet ... 1270 feet ... 1300 feet ... 1330 feet ... 1360 feet ... 1390 feet ... 1420 feet ... 1450 feet ... 1480 feet ... 1510 feet ... 1540 feet ... 1570 feet ... 1600 feet ... 1630 feet ... 1660 feet ... 1690 feet ... 1720 feet ... 1750 feet ... 1780 feet ... 1810 feet ... 1840 feet ... 1870 feet ... 1900 feet ... 1930 feet ... 1960 feet ... 1990 feet ... 2020 feet ... 2050 feet ... 2080 feet ... 2110 feet ... 2140 feet ... 2170 feet ... 2200 feet ... 2230 feet ... 2260 feet ... 2290 feet ... 2320 feet ... 2350 feet ... 2380 feet ... 2410 feet ... 2440 feet ... 2470 feet ... 2500 feet ... 2530 feet ... 2560 feet ... 2590 feet ... 2620 feet ... 2650 feet ... 2680 feet ... 2710 feet ... 2740 feet ... 2770 feet ... 2800 feet ... 2830 feet ... 2860 feet ... 2890 feet ... 2920 feet ... 2950 feet ... 2980 feet ... 3010 feet ... 3040 feet ... 3070 feet ... 3100 feet ... 3130 feet ... 3160 feet ... 3190 feet ... 3220 feet ... 3250 feet ... 3280 feet ... 3310 feet ... 3340 feet ... 3370 feet ... 3400 feet ... 3430 feet ... 3460 feet ... 3490 feet ... 3520 feet ... 3550 feet ... 3580 feet ... 3610 feet ... 3640 feet ... 3670 feet ... 3700 feet ... 3730 feet ... 3760 feet ... 3790 feet ... 3820 feet ... 3850 feet ... 3880 feet ... 3910 feet ... 3940 feet ... 3970 feet ... 4000 feet ... 4030 feet ... 4060 feet ... 4090 feet ... 4120 feet ... 4150 feet ... 4180 feet ... 4210 feet ... 4240 feet ... 4270 feet ... 4300 feet ... 4330 feet ... 4360 feet ... 4390 feet ... 4420 feet ... 4450 feet ... 4480 feet ... 4510 feet ... 4540 feet ... 4570 feet ... 4600 feet ... 4630 feet ... 4660 feet ... 4690 feet ... 4720 feet ... 4750 feet ... 4780 feet ... 4810 feet ... 4840 feet ... 4870 feet ... 4900 feet ... 4930 feet ... 4960 feet ... 4990 feet ... 5020 feet ... 5050 feet ... 5080 feet ... 5110 feet ... 5140 feet ... 5170 feet ... 5200 feet ... 5230 feet ... 5260 feet ... 5290 feet ... 5320 feet ... 5350 feet ... 5380 feet ... 5410 feet ... 5440 feet ... 5470 feet ... 5500 feet ... 5530 feet ... 5560 feet ... 5590 feet ... 5620 feet ... 5650 feet ... 5680 feet ... 5710 feet ... 5740 feet ... 5770 feet ... 5800 feet ... 5830 feet ... 5860 feet ... 5890 feet ... 5920 feet ... 5950 feet ... 5980 feet ... 6010 feet ... 6040 feet ... 6070 feet ... 6100 feet ... 6130 feet ... 6160 feet ... 6190 feet ... 6220 feet ... 6250 feet ... 6280 feet ... 6310 feet ... 6340 feet ... 6370 feet ... 6400 feet ... 6430 feet ... 6460 feet ... 6490 feet ... 6520 feet ... 6550 feet ... 6580 feet ... 6610 feet ... 6640 feet ... 6670 feet ... 6700 feet ... 6730 feet ... 6760 feet ... 6790 feet ... 6820 feet ... 6850 feet ... 6880 feet ... 6910 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## ENTERTAINMENTS

## TONE

That's where the Victrola is pre-eminent.

## AN IDEAL GIFT

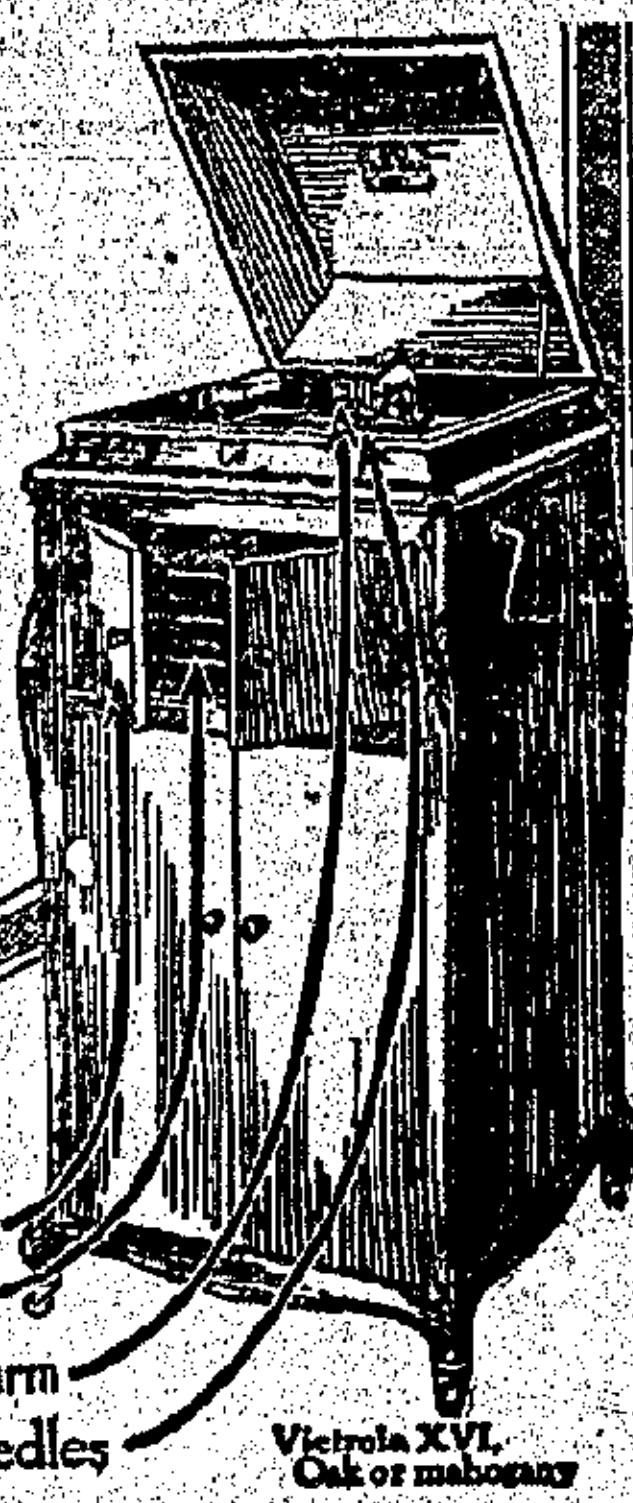
FOR  
CHRISTMAS.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.



Modifying doors  
Sounding boards  
"Goose-neck" tube and tone arm  
System of changeable needles

Victrola XLV  
Out of Malaysia [81-5]

## ASAHI BEER



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.  
HONGKONG.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## "GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, HULL, LONDON,  
GENOA, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

## THE Steamship

"GLENLOGAN,"  
Captain H. J. Henderson, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 31st INST., at 10 A.M.  
All Claims must be presented within FIVE DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st Jan., 1916, will be subject to sale.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1915. [1330]

## VISITORS TO CANTON

Should Purchase

"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON  
BY THE PEARL RIVER."

BY

CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.

With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

PRICE ..... \$1.75

On Sale at:—  
Messrs. KATZ & WALKER, Ltd.,  
Messrs. BRYNER & Co.,  
Canton: Messrs. A. B. WATSON & Co.

NEARLY A FIGHT IN THE  
SOUND.GERMAN IMPUDENCE AND A  
SWEDISH RETORT.

The commander of one of the Swedish torpedo-boats, which was present at the affair in the Sound when the Germans endeavoured to seize the British *Thelma* in Swedish territorial waters, gives the following interesting details, says *Reuter's* Stockholm correspondent:—  
"Exact measurements showed that the German torpedo-boat destroyer was 2.1 miles from the Swedish coast when she tried to stop the *Thelma*. In spite of this, the destroyer made for the *Thelma* at full speed. The Swedish torpedo-boat *Pollux* went to port of the steamer. When the German boat saw this she altered her course and passed to starboard, consequently between the steamer and the Swedish mainland. The German man-of-war signalled immediately: 'Stop at once, or I fire.' He then pointed her guns direct at the *Thelma*.  
"Captain Tait, of the *Thelma*, gave orders that the engines should be stopped, and asked the *Pollux* if he should stop the steamer. 'No before I have spoken to the German ship,' came the resolute reply. The *Pollux* now reduced her speed and passed around the *Thelma's* stern between the *Thelma* and the German destroyer. The latter then altered the elevation of her guns so that she could fire over the Swedish torpedo-boat at the *Thelma*.  
"Immediately the bugles of the *Pollux* sounded the order 'Clear for action.' Guns and torpedo apparatus were freed of their coverings, the commander drew his revolver, and the men strapped on their cartridge belts. This was the work of a moment. 'The next minute we shall see something,' was the general opinion on the *Thelma*, where some anxiety was displayed.  
"Then suddenly a throbbing was heard in the air. A Swedish aeroplane descended over the German destroyer and came down between the two warships. She immediately rose again and circled over the funnels of the German vessel as if to say, 'Don't try it on, or I shall have something to say in the matter, too.' The same moment two more Swedish torpedo-boats appeared upon the scene. The German then steamed southwards."

## PRIESTS SHOT AND ARRESTED.

## ROMANIA'S STRONG PROTEST AT SOFIA.

The *Corriere della Sera* states that the Hungarians have shot eighteen Romanian priests who were accused of espionage. The Roumanian Government has made a vigorous protest through its Minister at Sofia against the arrest on charges of espionage of a number of Roumanian priests.

## MUSCULAR BACKACHE.

The muscles of the back do the heavy work of the body. When they are overworked or ill-nourished they ache and people who are looking for trouble begin to worry needlessly about their kidneys. Backache may be due to lumbago, which is rheumatism of the muscles of the back, but more backaches are caused by overstrain, overwork, and muscle starvation due to thin blood than by anything else. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the blood, and sufferers from backache would do well to try this treatment before giving way to worry over a fancied organic disease. Rest and the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will correct most forms of backache, even rheumatic.

For people who work too hard and sleep too little a short course of treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is all that is needed to drive away the pains and aches that are warnings of a coming breakdown.

Begin to renew your strength to-day by starting Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. All dealers sell them, but you should make sure to ask for Dr. Williams'.

Also direct and post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Seabrook Road, Shanghai, 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 bottles \$8.00.

## TRADE REVIEW OF 1915.

In accordance with our usual custom, we give below a brief review of the course of trade in the Colony during the past twelve months:

**PIECE GOODS AND TEXTILES.**  
Piece Goods.—It has been a year of "war" rather than "peace" goods, with all its consequent delayed shipments and difficulties in arranging colours and assortments for this market, the shortage of labour at home, and various other difficulties hindering the trade. Business has proceeded much as usual, but the year 1915 has certainly been an historical one for the piece goods trade. After many trials previously, in which the Germans were always a wet blanket, the whole piece goods trade of the Colony was put on a cash basis by mutual agreement among the British merchants. This is a matter for profound satisfaction, and it is hoped that we shall be able to continue for many a long day trading on sound principles and not have resort again to the obnoxious credit system for the introduction of which we have to thank our enemies. The wonderful manner in which the Chinese have accustomed themselves to these new conditions may be taken as a good sign of the general stability of the trade and the capability of the Chinese native dealer to rise to the occasion when necessary.

The shortage of dyes has had a very bad effect on the grey and white clothing trade, resulting in very big stocks accumulating in the godowns with no prospect of an early outlet, being found for same.  
On the other hand, there has been good business in fancy goods throughout the year, and the Chinese have reason to congratulate themselves on their timely purchases, as the market has been continually rising, so that today very fine profits are shown in their purchases made a month or two ago.  
The liquidations are nearly finished, and they have been so carefully conducted that no great disturbance has been felt either by the European importers or by the native dealers. It has not been obvious to commercial men why the Government has deemed it necessary to conduct these liquidations so leniently and with so much regard to the enemy's interests, and one feels that the whole trade will not be completely satisfied or feel properly "at home" until the door has been banged, bolted, and barred on every side.

**WOOLLEN GOODS.**—Prices have been on too high a level all the year to permit of much business being done. Most of the mills at home have been employed on making Army cloth and other war material, which, in the woolen trade, seems to have resulted in panic prices and an abnormally high level in comparison with cotton goods. A satisfactory feature is that it has been possible to dispose locally of stocks that had been held since 1911, the year of the boom in European clothing, which had been unsaleable until the high prices quoted all round and the dealers look round for cheap stock lots.

**SANDRIES.**—This is generally known as the "muck-and-truck trade." We cannot say that it has been possible to replace to any extent the former German specialities with British goods. This is owing to the fact that English makers have been far too busy with their home market and with munitions to take full advantage of the excellent opportunities which have been going. The shortage of labour has also been a deterrent factor in bringing this about. Nevertheless, a good deal has been accomplished, and again a few firms have realised that higher prices business has been much as usual. The Japanese have supplied a good many wants which were formerly considered German monopolies, and America has also come to the rescue in several cases.

The floods in Canton upset the whole trade of the Colony, including the piece goods trade, for a whole month in July and August, and matters were very serious at one time but another instance was provided of the recuperating power of the Chinese. Speaking generally on the trade in Hongkong, one has to remark that it is only one of those years that the Chinese have realised that prices are on a very high level and likely to increase—war or peace. In ordinary times the Chinese have a habit of waiting and waiting in the hope that prices will go down, but as a class they entirely fail to realise the seriousness of the war and the fact that prices, with a few exceptions, have attained a higher scale, which is likely to be permanent.

## FLOUR.

The flour receipts in Hongkong in 1915 were 2,075,120 bags, as against 3,539,754 for 1914, showing a shortage for the present year of 1,464,634 bags, and the heavy drop of 3,101,404 bags from the imports of 1913. The changes for the present year show Canada a drop down from 423,334 bags to 60,000 bags, a loss of 363,334 bags, while China came in with about 200,000 bags, the first ever received from that source. The causes of this great falling off in 1915 are traceable to the heavy stock carried over from 1914, the high prices ruling in the United States early in the present year, and the fact that the Chinese Government removed the restrictions on the export of flour from China to foreign territory, this being entirely new and unexpected by the dealers.

The effect of the change was to flood the markets of Hongkong and the Straits Settlements with China-made flour, as well as all the coast ports. As the mills in Shanghai alone are capable of producing about 80,000 bags per day, if they can secure the wheat in sufficient quantities and at prices in line with the Pacific coast, no doubt they will in time be competitors for this trade. It is only in the last few years that the Shanghai mills have been brought up in size and equipment to even fill their home requirements, and no doubt in the near future they will so improve the quality of their wheat as to produce the higher grades of flour, although they have never on a financial success for the owners. The loss of the Canadian trade has been caused by the heavy demands for their products in Europe, and the shortage of tonnage owing to the withdrawal of the *Empress* liners, while Australia, which has dropped out entirely owing to the wheat shortage, could not offer any flour.

The heavy produce in the harvest, gave the mill some hopes of again coming this way with their surplus production, but the Government having taken over the entire wheat crop and fixed a price fully 25 per cent. above that ruling on the Pacific coast, which practically shuts off any chance for the mills selling this way any volume of flour, as their capacity far exceeds their home consumption, the millers' hopes are far from being realised, and many of them will be on short time.

Prices have not held up during the season under review. In January the average was about 82½ per bag, and in August, 89½, while

towards the time for the new crop offerings much of the stock held here was sacrificed with heavy loss to the dealers. This was not only the case with American flour, for the Shanghai product suffered severely. The value of the years imports is roughly \$5,400,000. For the present the markets all over the East are firm, and there is a fair demand. The stocks held in Hongkong at present are about 850,000 bags, with nearly as much more to arrive during the next three months.

Tonnage is now very short, and the Pacific coast mills find much difficulty in fulfilling their orders, freight having advanced from five gold dollars a year ago to twelve dollars per ton at the present time. The prospects for the coming year are by no means bright, mill prices being too high for the native consumers.

**METAL.**  
Prices started to rise at the beginning of the year, and have continued to do so, this being due to shortage of stocks; owing to dealers not buying in the early part of the year, at the high prices then ruling. Prices at the present time are very high owing to the great demand at home for munitions and to the shortage of freight. The dealers have made very handy money, this being due to the high offer received from Japan, where all available stocks have been shipped. They have not had such a prosperous time for many years. As to the coming year there seems no likelihood whatever of present high prices falling, on the contrary, as freight rates are scarcer than ever, there is every chance of still higher prices, business at the moment in staple lines being practically at a standstill, owing to the impossibility of obtaining ready cargo room on the other side.

As practically all the opium in stock here has been sold to the Chinese authorities, and there are no further imports, interest in the opium trade has ceased. The quantity of opium sold to the Chinese authorities by importers in Hongkong was 800 chests, at the following prices:—  
Malwa, at \$9,800.  
Patna, at \$9,150.  
Benares, at \$8,950.

**CASSIA AND MATTING.**  
The Cassia business during the year has been much about the same as last year, with the exception of the last few months, when trade has been rather brisk, and prices have gone up, owing in the main to the rise in the rate of freights. Not so much has been done in matting, because, owing to the West River floods, there has been a scarcity of material.

Notwithstanding the serious floods which occurred during July there was a general increase in consumption of petroleum and its products for the year of about 10 per cent.

On account of the scarcity of tonnage and abnormal freight rates the price of kerosene oil has advanced about 5½ cents per unit.

## COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. S. D. Setna & Co. fortnightly report, from 16th December to 29th December, and the report for the year 1915 states:—

**OPPIUM.**—During the first part of the year, a few sales were reported in the market. Latterly, owing to the laying of a heavy import duty of nearly \$5,000 per chest, business slackened. Last September a company formed in Canton for purchase of whole of the Hongkong stock, and the whole stock of opium thus went in the hands of the Canton Authority from the Opium Combine, at prices: \$9,150 for Patna opium, \$8,950 for Benares opium, and \$9,200 for Malwa opium. Thus the Opium business in Hongkong passes from the hands of the Opium Combine to Canton.

**CORROZ.**—During the past fortnight under review, market ruled steady, and sales were reported of about 350 packages at \$23 to \$29 per picul. The unsold stock is estimated at about 500 bales.

During the current year 1915 business was reported of about 4,600 packages, compared with 2,500 in the year 1914, and 6,500 in the year 1913. Prices in 1913, were \$30 to \$37 per picul, in 1914 \$20 to \$30 per picul, and in 1915 \$21 to \$32 per picul.

**YARN.**—Owing to a fall in the rate of exchange, importers asked for higher rates, and business was reported of about 1,350 bales, as under:—

100 bales of Colaba, No. 10s, at \$103 per bale; 200 bales of David, No. 10s, at \$101 to \$103 per bale; 200 Gold Mohair, No. 10s, at \$103 to \$104 per bale; 150 bales of Indo-China, No. 10s, at \$102 per bale; 200 bales of Pheasant, No. 10s, at \$103 to \$104 per bale; 200 bales of Indo-China, No. 12s, at \$107 to \$108 per bale; 300 bales of David, No. 20s, at \$131 per bale.

Unsold stock is estimated at about 40,000 bales. Sold but uncleaned stock is estimated at about 20,000 bales.

## THE STRENGTH OF RUBBER.

With rubber at 3s. 4d. per lb., as against 2s. at the end of last year, the share market is naturally receiving a good deal of attention. The decision of the London Stock Exchange Committee to do away with the necessity of the seller supplying distinctive share numbers will be appreciated in the rubber section and should lead to a further expansion of business. A deal of buying has come from the provinces—says a London contemporary—and with the increasing demand for the commodity from the United States the interest in the share market is likely to be maintained. It is noteworthy that forward contracts are being made at satisfactory prices, and that is having the effect of stimulating confidence.

Management on the estates has improved generally; costs of production have been reduced materially, and improved methods of tapping and cultivation are benefiting the quality of the output. There is no doubt that the buying of rubber has been quickened by the existing uneasiness on the Continent of the submarine activity in the Mediterranean. Arrivals in Great Britain have been falling below requirements, and that fact has had its effect on prices. Would-be investors in rubber shares have to bear in mind that the raw material is likely to fall back to half a crown per lb. when supplies come along again in normal quantities. However, at that price, with the all-in cost reduced to 1s. or less per lb., there is still a good margin for profit. Therefore, with care and discrimination, an investor should be able to select a number of shares worthy of support, and the outlook for the market may still be regarded as promising.

## CHINA'S CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The following statistics show the total revenues collected at the various China ports for the April-June quarter of 1915, as compared with the same quarter of 1914, as summarized in the "Quarterly Returns of Trade" recently issued from the statistical department of the Maritime Customs:

	1915.	1914.
Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.
Aigun	6,852	11,757
Sansing	52,817	14,493
Harbin District (See Note)		
Manchouli	33,069	61,168
Harbin	187,328	90,846
Suifuho	117,636	87,123
Hunchun	3,867	7,793
Lunghingtsun	3,864	9,352
Antung	180,025	150,552
Taiwan	830	9,308
Keelung	440,182	415,641
Tientsin	308,750	241,265
Chiaowang	82,042	126,335
Tientsin	1,092,706	1,292,648
Chefoo	178,734	162,309
Kiaochow	226	520,859
Chungking	93,582	129,574
Ichang	15,656	21,384
Shanghai	9,402	10,115
Changsha	68,053	129,808
Yochow	8,015	17,893
Hankow	937,807	1,120,868
Kuikiang	108,075	247,839
Nankin	70,075	183,398
Kiaochow	68,100	77,216
Chinkiang	103,824	162,842
Shanghai	2,032,278	3,153,837
Soochow	33,119	31,876
Hangchow	70,741	102,234
Ningpo	123,826	153,594
Wenchow	24,226	20,786
Santow	107,312	106,380
Poochow	128,673	128,228

Note.—Total collections for the Harbin District, i.e., including Manchouli, Harbin, Suifuho, Hk. Tls. 303,083.  
The Tairen figures for 1915 includes junk duties of Hk. Tls. 10,640.

BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER'S  
ESCAPE FROM DENMARK."I WANT TO TAKE BACK MY  
PAROLE."

As a consequence of the escape of Lieutenant Layton the officers and men of the *Elis*, who are prisoners in Denmark, are no longer allowed to be under parole. They have been conveyed to the Royal Dockyards mine station at Bramslev, for Holbak.

The full story of the escape of Lieutenant Layton is now published. At first Lieutenant Layton was allowed his liberty on parole, but not long after his internment he said to the commandant of the naval barracks: "I want to take back my parole." "You are going to try to escape," said the commandant in effect; "I shall therefore have you very well watched."

He was as good as his word. Commander Layton's quarters were placed under double guard and always there seemed to be three or four sentries watching his movements. To make matters worse, the commandant was seized with an influenza cold.

Sentries stood at the door of his room and never seemed to slacken their vigilance. They looked through the peepholes in the door to see that everything was all right. They did it as usual, on the particular evening Layton escaped. At the moment one peeped through the peephole the lieutenant was standing upright against the wall out of the sentry's field of vision, and in the bed was a dummy, made up of a sponge and other articles.

A few minutes later the attention of one of the sentries was otherwise engaged, and Layton cautiously opened the door and slipped into the next room. There a thick serge civilian suit was found, and in this he clothed himself. Then the escaping officer found himself at a window overlooking the street.

The next obstacle was the canal, an arm of the sea, which had to be crossed somehow. The night was dark and bitterly cold, there being being several degrees of frost. Clothed as he was, Layton took the most direct course. Into the water he went, and swam for it. He had about a hundred yards to go—no small task this for a man still suffering from influenza. But he did it, and having accomplished his swim he took off his clothes and wrung them out.

Thence to the ferry. Here he turned himself into a porter, and managed to get a job to carry a traveller's heavy bag to the station. There he entered a train, and in due course reached the dock-side, where he got on board a ship bound for Christiansburg.

Very little of the rest of the story, unfortunately, is for publication. It would be interesting to tell of Commander Layton's disguises during the remainder of his journey, how narrowly he escaped detection, and of his final passage from Bergen to England. A story told by seafaring men may or may not be true.

"It is true that you are a Yankee!" said someone on the boat—"Was, I guess I am," said Layton in the most approved American style. "H'm," observed the interlocutor. "If you weren't so darned sure about it I should say you were a British naval officer."

At any rate when a particularly travelled young Englishman without money presented himself before the transport officer at a British port in order to get back to London he was not unnaturally looked upon with suspicion, but he established his bona fides in a manner that opened the transport officer's eyes.

For some days prior to the official announcement of his escape Lieutenant Commander Layton was in Liverpool on a visit to his family. He stayed with his parents at West Derby, and saw his brothers and a number of personal friends. He was in excellent health and spirits.

## SHIPPING NOTES.

ANOTHER NEW FRENCH MAIL  
STEAMER.

The s.s. *Portos* belonging to the Messageries Maritimes Co., which left Marseilles on the 28th November, on her maiden trip, will arrive in Hongkong on January 1st or 2nd from Haiphong on her way to Japan.

This vessel, a sister-ship to the s.s. *Athos*, was built in Dunkirk by the "Chantiers de France," and has the following dimensions:—Length, 530 feet; breadth, 63 feet; depth, 41 feet; displacement, 18,133 tons. Her engines develop 9,000 horse-power and an average speed of 17½ knots was realized at the official trial.

The liner is equipped in every possible way to meet the demands of the most exacting sea travellers. A laundry, fitted with electric materials, and large refrigerating rooms deserve special mention. The first-class department, with dining-room, music-room, and smoking-room finely decorated, can accommodate 94 passengers. The second and third classes are fitted out with spacious cabins for 96 and 100 passengers, respectively. The between-decks can be occupied by over 1,000 persons.

The cargo is loaded into five holdstows with electric cranes of the latest type. The owners have devoted close attention to the matter of life-buoys can be released merely by handling an electric switch. The hull, entirely steel, is divided into ten water-tight compartments, all of which can be shut simultaneously from the bridge by the officer of the watch in case of danger, so that the vessel is practically unsinkable.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

**JOINED.**  
1.—The undermentioned have joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers, and posted as follows:—  
No. 1553 Sapper J. S. Johnston to Engineer Company.  
No. 1954 Private W. C. Ogley to Signalling Section.  
No. 1955 Private J. Brown to Centre Section, M. G. Company.

**REASSIGNED.**  
2.—No. 1727 Pte. F. H. Baker is permitted to resign, on receiving a Commission as temporary 2nd. Lieut. R.G.A., dated 22nd December, 1915.

**STONEMEN'S BELIEFS.** for January is posted on the notice-board at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

## ARTILLERY BATTERY.

4.—For drill purposes the Battery is divided into the following four sub-sections:—  
No. 1.—Sergeant Crawford, Bomb, Ixer, Gr. Finch, Gr. Jack, Gr. Green, Gr. Silkestone, Gr. Overy, Gr. Ralph, Gr. Perkins, Gr. West, Gr. Humphreys.

No. 2.—Sergeant Sorby, Cpl. Young, Gr. Henderson, Gr. Forbes, Gr. Cornes, Gr. Foster, Gr. McTavish, Gr. Brown, Gr. Edwards, Gr. Ainslie, Gr. Buckworth.

No. 3.—Sergeant Fraith, Bomb, MacPherson, Gr. McCrae, Gr. Macdonald, Gr. McKay, Gr. Longfield, Gr. Elson, Gr. Tatam, Gr. Muirhead, Gr. Gerard, Gr. Millar, Gr. Hidden, Gr. Heath.

No. 4.—Cpl. Duncan, Bomb, Bassford, Gr. Smith, Gr. McCubbin, Gr. England, Gr. Sloan, Gr. Young, Gr. Beck, Gr. Johnston, Gr. Bateman, Gr. Boulton.

No. 1 and 2 sub-sections will drill on Tuesday, and Nos. 3 and 4 sub-sections on Fridays (except when on guard), commencing on Tuesday and Friday, 4th and 7th prox.

## PARADES.

6.—Parades for to-day, nil.  
DETAILS.  
6.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.

On duty until morning of 2nd prox.—  
Right: Section M. G. Co.  
Officer on duty: Lieut. Kenneth.

On duty to-night: No. 2 Section Artillery.  
Officer on duty: Lieut. Danby.

On duty 1st Jan.: No. 1 Section Artillery.  
Officer on duty: Lieut. Section M. G. Co.  
Officer on duty: Capt. Armstrong.

Orderly Sergeant until morning of 2nd prox.—  
G. E. STAWART, Capt.,  
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

## ANNUAL DINNER.

It is proposed that the first Annual Dinner of the Police Reserve should be held on Saturday, February 5th, the anniversary of the formation of the Corps by His Excellency the Governor. As it may not be practicable to seat more than 200 men, Company Inspectors are asked to send to the office, on or before January 8th, the probable number of men who would attend from each Platoon, including Sergeants. The charge will be about \$2 per head.

**CORPORAL PARADES, NO. 2 COMPANY.**  
All ranks of No. 2 Company will attend Divine Service at the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Sunday next, January 2nd, at 9.30 a.m. The Police Reserve Band will also attend. Fall in at Central Police Station at 9 a.m. Dress: Uniform, caps and covers. No rifles to be carried. The parade will be taken by the O. C. No. 2 Company.

**APPOINTMENT OF MUSKETRY SERGEANT.**  
The Hon. C. S. P. has sanctioned the promotion of P. C. W. F. Ford to the rank of Musketry Sergeant. He will report to the M. I.

F. O. JENKIN,  
D.S.P. (Reserve).

General von Kluck, who commanded the right wing of the German Army on the West front, is quoted by the Berlin correspondent of the *Vienna Zeits* as saying that the bravery and tenacity of the British troops must be admitted. "And especially the old long-service men were very serious opponents. Anybody who knows British military history never underestimates the British soldier. For he has proved his worth in all wars. Remember Waterloo!"



## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—  
His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, Sir FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.  
His EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL E. VENTURA, (General Officer Commanding Troops in China).  
Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN (Colonial Secretary).  
Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-General).  
Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).  
Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).  
Hon. Mr. W. CRATCHEM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).  
Hon. Mr. C. McI. MESSER (Captain Superintendent of Police).  
Hon. Mr. W. YUK, C.M.G.  
Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.  
Hon. Mr. E. SHELLEN.  
Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE.  
Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAU.  
Hon. Mr. H. HOLYOAK.  
Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of Council).

## MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed.

## FINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 76, which had been amended, and 74 and 75, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and this was agreed to.

## WAR FUNDS.

His EXCELLENCY—Before we proceed with the Orders of the Day, gentlemen, I would like to mention to you that as you may have seen in the press, the Prince of Wales' Fund is to be closed to-morrow, and it has been suggested that a Committee might be appointed to receive any subscriptions that may be forthcoming for war charities, or for purposes in connection with the war. It would be a committee which would receive all such contributions, and which would then allocate the contributions to such purposes as thought best. There are many small subscribers who would like to give perhaps monthly sums, but they do not exactly know what particular object to give them, and we think, perhaps, that such a Committee would be useful. I have all the names of gentlemen who would be useful in serving on such a committee, and I will make a communication in due course.

## HON. MR. HOLYOAK AND PRISONERS OF WAR IN HONGKONG.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—Sir, I beg to give notice that I will move the following resolution at the next meeting of the Council: "That in the opinion of the Council it is most desirable that the interned alien enemies should be removed from this Colony at the earliest practicable moment."

## BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the fees to be paid in this Colony in respect of various things and matters to be granted or done under the provisions of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914." In doing so he said:—The Act which came into force on the 1st of January this year is an amending and consolidating Act dealing with the whole question of British nationality and status of aliens, and the acquisition or loss of British nationality. It provides amongst other things for the grant of certificates of naturalisation to aliens who comply with certain reforms, and one of the new provisions introduced by the Act is that these certificates may, in certain circumstances, be granted by the Governors in British possessions as well as the Secretary of State. The regulations made in the Act apply throughout the whole of the Crown Colonies, except on one point, and that is on the question of fees, and to complete the machinery of the act in this Colony it is necessary to pass an ordinance providing that fees be paid on the grant of certificates and the taking of oaths, and other things required to be done in the Act and the regulations. I beg to move the second reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.  
Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

## TRAMWAY ORDINANCE TO BE AMENDED.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend further the Tramway Ordinance, 1902." In doing so he said:—The two main objects of the Bill are to increase the maximum speed allowed on the Hongkong Electric Tramways, and to give more satisfactory powers as regards detention or arrest of persons committing offences against the Ordinance or the rules made under it. The effect of clause 2 is to increase the maximum speed on the Shaikwan section to twenty miles, and on the other sections to 15 miles. The other alterations made by the clause are consequential, or slight improvements in the wording of the Ordinance, with the exception of the last two paragraphs, D and E, which provide that in cases of necessity the rules made by the Governor-in-Council and the rules made by the Company can be brought into force within a shorter time than at present is possible. Under the existing law a rule made by the Governor-in-Council cannot come into force under a month, and the rule made by the Company cannot come into force under two months. This, of course, might be very inconvenient, and the amendment in these two paragraphs enables, in case of necessity,

the time to be reduced. Clause 3 deals with a very small matter. It relieves the Company of the obligation to exhibit a list of fares on the outside of the cars, as it is impossible to find any place on the outside of the cars where such a list would be of any use. Clause 4 makes some small corrections in the wording of the existing Ordinance. Clause 5 repeals a provision in the Ordinance which is more appropriately dealt with in the rules made under the Ordinance. It refers to speaking to the man in charge of the motor on the tram. Clause 6 deals with the second main object of the Bill, and provides more satisfactory means for detaining and arresting persons who commit offences against the Act and the rules. Under the existing law the only power of detention which the officers of the Company possess is the power of detention where a person refuses to pay his fare. The provisions in the new section will enable them to detain passengers who commit offences against either the rules or the Ordinance itself. The existing law also is somewhat unsatisfactory in that it renders it practically impossible when a person gives a false name and address, for the Company to secure his arrest. I beg to move the second reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.  
Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

## SOCIETIES ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Societies Ordinance, 1911." In doing so he said:—The object of this Bill is to exclude money loan associations from the operation of the Societies Ordinance, 1911. It was not intended ever that these associations, which are very common in the Colony, and they are a great convenience, should be made illegal societies under this Ordinance, but that is the effect of the Ordinance as it is at present. The Bill proposes to remove the associations from the operation of the Ordinance. I beg to move the second reading.

## DEPORTATION ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Deportation Ordinance, 1912-1914." In doing so he said:—The occasion which led to the preparation of this Bill was the fact that it was brought to the attention of this Government that the powers of the Governor-in-Council with regard to the deportation of persons sent down from Shanghai to serve sentences here were not sufficient. The China (Amendment) Order-in-Council 1910 provides that "Where a person not belonging to Hongkong is sentenced to imprisonment and deportation under Article 2, and is sent for imprisonment to Hongkong, the Governor of Hongkong shall, if lawfully empowered thereto, deport such person to the place to which he was ordered by the Court to be deported; and if not so empowered the Governor shall cause such person to be sent back to Shanghai." Under existing law there is no power to carry out that provision, and the present Bill was originally drafted with a view to giving the necessary power. The section therefore was drafted in general form, and will now apply not only to Shanghai prisoners but to all prisoners who might be ordered to be deported from the Colony. That power might be useful in other cases, as well as in the case of Shanghai prisoners, because difficulties have arisen with regard to sending prisoners to neighbouring countries who object to receive them. The third clause of the Bill deals with another object, and provides that mere registration at a British Consulate in China shall no longer be a bar to deportation, and incidentally defines the form of the British born certificate. I beg to move the second reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.  
Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On Clause 2, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the addition of the following words at the end of paragraph A: "Whatever the immediate or ultimate destination of the said ship," and at the end of paragraph 1, the addition of the following:—"Provided that where extradition proceedings have been previously taken against any such person, and the said proceedings have resulted in the discharge of such person either by a magistrate or by the Supreme Court on *habeas corpus*, nothing in this sub-section shall be construed as empowering the Governor to order such person to leave the Colony by any ship the immediate destination of which is a place in the territory of the State by which the surrender of such person was demanded."

On Council resuming, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding.

## MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS AND LIGHTING.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of three thousand nine hundred dollars (\$3,900) in aid of the following votes:

Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong.  
(1)—Buildings, Maintenance of  
Buildings ..... \$2,500  
(2)—Lighting, Gas Lighting, City and Suburbs and Hill District 1,400

Total ..... \$3,900

The CHAIRMAN—This minute was held over for certain amendments to be made. The first sum of \$2,500 is an amount which could not be foreseen when the estimates

for the year were drawn up. There is a sum of \$750 for repairs to a roof, the beams requiring to be put in better condition. \$600 is also required for a new floor. In the New Magistracy building, also, some movement took place in the ferro concrete floor, due probably to climatic conditions, and this necessitated the removal of the ceilings at a cost of \$200. Work at the Government Civil Hospital had cost another \$200, and there were a few unforeseen but necessary works amounting to \$350, making a total of \$2,500. The second item is an excess on the vote, and was due to the maintenance of gas lamps fixed during the year, and the replacing of damaged fittings, and the cost of lighting the latrines in D'Aguilar Street and Wellington Street. The vote was agreed to.

## WATER WORKS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350) in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, New Territories, Water Works, Maintenance of Lai Chi Kok.

The CHAIRMAN—This is in connection with the Kowloon Waterworks, where the channel which conveyed the water from the reservoir to the filter beds got damaged. It was unforeseen damage. The repairs cost \$675, and caused an excess on the vote of \$1,500 of \$350.

The vote was agreed to.

## LOSS ON SUBSIDIARY COIN.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of three hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars (\$396,000) in aid of the Miscellaneous Services, Loss on Subsidiary Coins.

The CHAIRMAN—This large sum of \$396,000 is caused by the loss on the redemption of subsidiary coinage. I would like to explain to the Committee that the revenue which we expect to get from the opium this year is estimated at \$4,625,000, which is \$375,000 more than the estimate, and as the price of opium was increased to a great extent, the amount lost in redeeming subsidiary coinage, which is an excess of \$396,000, is very nearly covered by the increased revenue we expect to get from opium; all except \$21,000.

The vote was agreed to.

## POLICE AND PRISON DEPARTMENTS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of five thousand nine hundred and sixteen dollars and eighty-five cents (\$5,916.85) in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments:—

Helmets ..... \$ 448.33  
Uniform ..... 5,468.22  
Incidental Expenses ..... 22.30

Total ..... \$5,916.85

The CHAIRMAN—These two sums, which, of course, were not anticipated when the estimates were drawn up, are for equipping the Special Police with helmets, uniforms and other small matters. The CHAIRMAN—In this case the services of the Special Police have been so useful that it has been possible to spare a number of the European members of the force to go to the front, and there will be a large sum saved, not this year, but next, on their salaries, so that the amount which has been asked for will be counterbalanced by a considerable saving, which has not yet been estimated.

## NEW TERRITORY BUILDINGS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of eight hundred and sixty dollars (\$860) in aid of the following votes:—

1.—Public Works, Recurrent, New Territories, Buildings, Maintenance of Buildings—Mainland and Islands in Northern District ..... \$ 60.00  
2.—Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Miscellaneous, Miscellaneous Works ..... 800.00

Total ..... \$860.00

The CHAIRMAN—This sum is made up of several items which could not very well be foreseen at the time. The second item includes an amount of \$800 for the demolition of the old Police Pier, next to the Ferry pier.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.—There is also an item of \$800 for filling in a pond in Gordon Road. A child got drowned there.

The CHAIRMAN—The only actual excess on the vote of \$4,600 is the filling in of the pond, and that was unforeseen.

## EXHUMATIONS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand and one hundred and one dollars and sixty-two cents (\$2,001.62) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Miscellaneous, Exhumation at Po Kong Cemetery.

The CHAIRMAN—During the course of the year it was found necessary to remove a number of the graves at Po Kong Cemetery to a new cemetery, and the work was undertaken by the Tung Wah Hospital at a certain rate. The whole work has now been completed for the sum of \$2,001.62.

The vote was agreed to.

## ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong, Communications, Maintenance of Roads and Bridges in City.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.—There is some material in store which will counterbalance this amount, to be carried forward to next year. The excess is only a sum of \$500 on a vote of \$75,000.

The CHAIRMAN—The estimated value of the granite is \$2,000, and that has already been charged to the vote, so really the vote has not been reached if that is realised, but it will not be realised until next year.

The vote was agreed to.

## INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars (\$3,550) in aid of the vote Public Works Departments, Other Charges, Incidental Expenses, Stores.

The CHAIRMAN—Some exception has been taken for sometime past to the large sum which appears in the Public Works

estimate for unallocated stores. Efforts have been made to reduce these. There are a large number of stores which will apparently depreciate. They are not wanted, and will not be wanted apparently for years, and they depreciate in value. So it has been decided to get rid of them. The book value of stores which were found to be of this kind was \$5,117.15. As many as possible were sold to those people who might probably want them, and a few by auction, and a sum of \$1,347.88 was realised, showing a loss in book value of \$3,769.27. The total result of the transaction was \$552.35. There are some outstanding accounts to be paid, \$150, leaving a balance of \$402.35. The loss on the whole of the stores sold was \$3,528.11, and this left a balance of \$3,525.75. As the outstandings are not exactly known, we thought it was better to take the vote asked for.

## MAINTENANCE OF WATER WORKS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) in aid of the vote of Public Works, Recurrent, Kowloon, Water Works, Maintenance of Water Works.

The CHAIRMAN—This is again unforeseen expenditure in connection with the Kowloon waterworks. The normal expenditure for the year amounts to \$7,750, but it was found during the year that the sand used for filtering had become so choked at the usual pace, and it was necessary to wash a large quantity of the sand in order to replenish the filter beds. The cost of washing the sand, owing to the increased rate of consumption of water, was \$3,504, making a total of \$11,000; and the vote for the year was \$9,000. Therefore, a supplementary vote of \$2,000 is required. I express regret that this vote is brought forward at so late a period of the year, but undoubtedly it could not have been foreseen earlier. It is necessary for the amount of water which Kowloon now requires to be provided.

The vote was agreed to.

## RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of nine hundred and eighty dollars (\$980) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Buildings, Tai Po Quarters, addition to provide accommodation for Bailiff.

The CHAIRMAN—This is in connection with the quarters built departmentally at Tai Po. This matter came before the Finance Committee the other day, when I explained that the cost of carrying out these works departmentally as an experiment, had exceeded the tender by about \$1,000. The Government decided to proceed departmentally in order to discover the difficulties attending building operations in the New Territory. Since then it has been discovered that another \$980 will be required, so the experiment, instead of costing about \$1,000, is costing us \$2,000.

The vote was agreed to.

The Governor then resumed his seat, whereupon

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said—I beg to report that financial minutes 59, and 67 to 75 have been agreed to by the Finance Committee, and I move that they be adopted.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and this was agreed to.

## COMPLETION OF THE YEAR.

His EXCELLENCY—That is all the business gentlemen. This is the last time we shall meet during the current year, and I can only wish you all a better 1916 than 1915 has been.

## HONGKONG RACE MEETING.

There was a further draw for subscription griffins at the Jockey Club stables yesterday. The result was as follows:—

Colour.....Drawer.  
Spotted.....Mr. A. M. L. Soares.  
White.....Sir Paul Chater.  
Grey.....Mr. H. Morris.  
Grey.....Colonel Hes and Captain Carter.

Skewbald.....Mr. H. Humphreys.  
Bay.....Dr. G. P. Jordan.  
Black.....Mr. B. Bewick.  
Dun.....Mr. Ellis Kadoorie.  
Brown.....Hon. Mr. D. Landale.  
Bay.....Mr. H. P. White and Mr. Ellis Kadoorie.

Chestnut.....Sir Paul Chater.

## CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. "A" AND "B" TEAMS v. REST OF COLONY.

The following will represent the H.K.C.C. in this match to be played on the Club ground on Saturday next, play commencing at 10 a.m.:—T. E. Pearce (Capt.), E. A. Brand, D. E. Donnelly, J. Glaister, C. A. Hooper, P. Jacks, E. J. R. Mitchell, Lieut.-Col. Morgan, E. B. Reed, H. H. Taylor, and A. Whitmarsh.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

EXHIBITION MATCH—EAST v. WEST.

For the purpose of swelling the fund for providing tobacco and cigarettes for the troops at the Front, the Football Association has arranged an exhibition match to be played on the ground of the Hongkong F.C. to-morrow (Saturday), the kick-off being at 3.30 p.m. The teams in opposition have been selected from Clubs in membership with the Second Division of the League, and will be styled respectively "East" and "West." The teams will be as follows:—

WEST.—Van Langenberg (Kowloon); A. Cordeiro (St. Joseph's) and G. Bes (Kowloon); D. Dixon (University); C. Hedley (Kowloon); and W. H. Vireaux (Diocesan School, Captain); H. Hyndman (St. Joseph's); T. Taylor (Kowloon); J. Gordenberg (St. Joseph's); P. Hyndman (St. Joseph's); and F. Cleme (Kowloon). Reserves—F. Ross and A. Logan.

EAST.—Leung Yut Tong (Confucians); H. Abbas (Islamics) and Cheung Wing Hon (Lam Liong); Y. Abbas, H. Johnson, and Y. Mohammed (Islamics); Leung Wing Tai (Lam Liong); E. A. Moosdeen (Islamics, Captain); W. Ogley (Kowloon); Au Kit Sang (Confucians); and Kwok Po Kan (Lam Liong). Reserves—Wang Pak Chung and J. M. Dyer.

Sergt. A. A. Wilson, R.A., will be the referee.

## INTIMATIONS

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR GOLF.

SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL" CLUBS.

DRIVERS AND BRASSIES

PRICE \$5.50 EACH.

IRONS

PRICE \$4.75 EACH.

R. FORGAN'S CELEBRATED CLUBS.

MADE AT ST. ANDREW'S.

DRIVERS AND BRASSIES

PRICE \$4.50 EACH.

IRONS

PRICE \$4.00 EACH.

TAYLOR'S AUTOGRAPH CLUBS.

ALL MODELS,

PRICE \$3.50 EACH.

LADIES' AND LEFT-HANDED CLUBS,

STOCKED IN ALL MODELS.

GOLF SCORERS, CADDY BAGS, CLOCK GOLF.

GOLF PAINT, TEES, CAPTIVE GOLF, ETC.

JUST ARRIVED: NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

SPALDING'S G. M. TENNIS RACKETS.

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

[92]

MILD-COOL-FRAGRANT.

ROSITA

One of the Best Cigars of the East. Made of the finest selected SUMATRA TOBACCO by experienced workmen.

ONE TRIAL makes you a Customer.

TINNED BOXES OF 50 CIGARS \$4.25.

Obtainable at:

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

GRAECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

SHERIFF &amp; BROS., 30, QUEEN'S RD. CENTL.

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

SOLE IMPORTER:

WILLEM HEYBLOM,  
POWELL'S BUILDINGS.PHONE: 1687,  
Hongkong, 30th December, 1915.

[1176]

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKET.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS desirous of making inquiries in respect of the DEBENTURE ISSUE should apply to the Company's Office in Hongkong.

All applications for Debentures must be sent in before the 29th February, 1916.

Forms may be had on application.

R. M. DYER,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 31st December, 1915. [1331]

## BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transference of Public Business on SATURDAY, the 1st January, 1916.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [1333]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have This Day REMOVED our Town Office from Alexandra Buildings to 1st Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS, BANKER & Co.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [1335]

## CHINESE CURIOS.

A CHINESE has lately brought from Peking many kinds of CURIOS. The collection is on view at the Miss Lee Boarding House, No. 119, Connaught Road Central, First Floor, and may be seen any day between the hours of 1 P.M. and 4 P.M. All those who are interested in such articles are cordially invited to pay a visit of inspection.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [1337]

## THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

## ISSUE OF 10,000 NEW SHARES.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS RESIDENT IN THE COLONY are reminded that applications for new shares, as above, must be lodged with the Company's Bankers in Hongkong, the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, not later than the 31st December, 1915.

R. M. DYER,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [1334]

## CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SCRIP CERTIFICATE with respect to 10 Shares numbered 2769/2798 in the above Office standing in the name of HO E OAN (deceased) of Canton has been LOST, and should the same not be produced before the 13th January, 1916, a new Scrip Certificate will be issued in favour of the said HO E OAN (deceased) and no transaction taking place under the Old Scrip Certificate will be recognised by the Office.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [1336]

## NOTICE.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 318 dated 26th September, 1915, of Fifty Shares No. 9311-9360 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. W. L. KWONG, of Hongkong, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

Dated 13th November, 1915.

C. PEMBERTON,  
Secretary.  
[1277]

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

## LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue Duplicate Certificate of 50 Shares in this Company in the name of Mr. ARTHUR ROBERT DONNELLY or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon Statement that the Original Certificate No. 9518—50 Shares numbered 23457/23468 dated 21st February, 1910, has been LOST or DESTROYED; and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Company the undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for duplicate.

For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., Ltd.,  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 14th December, 1915. [1275]

## FRENCH LESSONS

## G. MOUSSION.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.  
[1331]

## ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1914.

Revised by THE HANSARD.  
Price ... .. \$5.  
DAILY PRESS OFFICE  
Hongkong, 29th February, 1915.

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in "STONEHEDGE," No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled.

Each House contains downstairs Two Good Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with Bathroom.

Outhouses and Grass Tennis Court. Shortly available for occupation.

Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [1313]

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 51 CONDUIT ROAD, 8 Rooms, 4 Baths, h & c, Ample Servants' Quarters, Two Tennis Courts. From 1st of March to end of year.

Apply to—  
COLBOURNE LITTLE,  
Hongkong, 21st December, 1915. [1307]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.

Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [1321]

## TO LET.

NOS. 11 and 13 GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.

Apply to—  
J. VINCENT BRAGA,  
Hongkong, 18th November, 1915. [1190]

## TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

Apply to—  
M. J. D. STEPHENS,  
Hongkong, 13th November, 1915. [1170]

## TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 183, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.

Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1163]

## TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.

Apply—  
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARBTON,  
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1091]

## TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.

Apply—  
LINSTED & DAVIS,  
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1088]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [45]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.

Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1915. [39]

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

Apply—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1915. [39]

NEAR HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace, HOUSES at the Peak.

Apply—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [38]

## TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [1177]

## TO LET.

From 1st March.

Apply—  
A. B. AVARIA,  
Care of E. PARANBY,  
No. 1, Duddell Street,  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [344]

## TO LET

## TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED.

"A BERGELDIE," 130, THE PEAK, About March, or sooner if convenient Apply—  
A. RITCHIE,  
Care of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1163]

## TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

NO. 2, ZETLAND STREET.

NO. 26, SHELLEY STREET.

NO. 25, SEYMOUR ROAD, WOODLANDS VILLA WEST.

NO. 58, PEBEL STREET, on Cable Road level.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.

"LEWKNOR," No. 128, THE PEAK.

"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.

ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street, Ground Floor.

NO. 3, "THE ALBANY," ROOMS, in Duddell Street.

"ROSEBATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.

NO. 6, BELLIMOS TERRACE.

NO. 35, BELLIMOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Barrows Street, Wanchai.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.

NO. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).

NO. 59, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).

Apply to—  
LINSTED & DAVIS,  
2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [43]



## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th - 7, 1915. [738]

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Size.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 8SSG. at \$6, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS a Variety.

Inspection Invited.

## WM. SCHMIDT &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [1028]

## A LING &amp; CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description.

In Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [56]

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OF

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PRICE:

Cloth Cover ... .. \$1.25

Paper ... .. 0.80

Hongkong, 31st December, 1915.

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A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 35 years.

FROM 1874 TO 1908.

PRICE ... .. \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS OFFICE or Local Booksellers.

## INTIMATION

## NATURES HAIR

## WARNINGS.

Nature never strikes without

warning.

But people as a rule put off.

It is when the pillow shows the

truant hairs in the morning: when

dandruff and scurf sprinkle the hair,

when it is dry and brittle—that it

is time to commence AT ONCE

using

## WATSON'S

## RESORCIN HAIR

## WASH.

Prepared only by

## A. S. WATSON

## &amp; CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

## BIRTH.

BRAGA.—At 5, Observatory Villas, Kowloon, on 29th December, to Mr. and Mrs. J. VINCENT BRAGA—a daughter. [1340]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 31st DECEMBER, 1915.

## CONDEMNED TO DEATH FOR SAVING LIFE.

The execution at Brussels of Miss EDITH CAVELL, by order of a German Court Martial, has horrified the world as a needless piece of brutality. As far as is known Miss CAVELL's offence was in assisting British and French soldiers to escape from Belgium, a crime, it seems, which is punishable by death under German military law. Miss CAVELL fully admitted the charges against her and it is to be presumed that the Court had no option but to pass the death sentence.

The astonishing fact is that no time was allowed for appeal to the Emperor, and that the execution was carried out with such haste that even those who are in charge of British interests in Belgium were kept in the dark till the last moment. It would even seem that had the American Minister not received private information, the execution would have been effected without his knowledge.

In spite of promises made before hand that he should be fully informed as to the course of events. The death of Miss CAVELL aroused intense indignation—in part from the brutality of the punishment, and in part from the sex of the victim. It is worthy of note however, as showing that women are no longer desirous of using their physical weakness as a shelter against the world's cruelties, that to the leaders of thought in the feminine world, the execution of Miss

CAVELL appears neither better nor worse by reason of her sex. If the crime was punishable by death, then, they think, the sex of the victim should not influence the result one way or the other. Equal punishment with no discrimination of sex is what they contend for, and it is a contention which, however it may appear to men, is a perfectly reasonable one from their point of view.

It must not be concluded, however, that from this point of view Miss CAVELL's execution was justified. There still remain all the extenuating circumstances which would in ordinary cases have brought a commutation of the sentence, and there still remains, in even clearer relief, the fact that marital law is not really law at all, but a negation of law. In fact, if we eliminate the sex problem from the case, and consider the victim as merely a human being, offending against some regulation, sprung from human perversion, then under certain abnormal circumstances no person shall attempt to save another person's life, we bring into greater prominence the complete irrationality of war and all the so-called rules of war. Miss CAVELL stated before the Court that the reason why she helped the English soldiers to reach England was because she thought that if she had not done so they would have been shot by the Germans. She was thus guilty of saving the lives of human beings, and, incidentally, of trying to prevent other human beings from committing the crime of murder. Anything more irrational than the whole proceedings can hardly be imagined. No stronger proof could be wanted that militarism is a disease, not a normal step in the progress of humanity as certain alleged German philosophers contend. No nation can become great by throwing overboard the chief and most signal characteristic of the human race—humanity. Humanity knows nothing of sex, of country or of race. It is the one quality which may be said to raise man above the brutes, and if we lose it we sink back to their level. It has been well said that it is not Miss CAVELL who is to be pitied, but the unhappy men who drove her to her doom—those who tried her, those who had it in their power to pardon her, and those who performed this last act in the tragedy. They will carry to the end of their lives the burden of their guilt.

Miss CAVELL's mistake, if it can be so called, was in imagining that humanity can exist amid the wild passions of war. But we think she did not make any mistake; that she was fully aware of the consequences of her act, and that had she known of the doom that awaited her she would still have persisted in her course. It was a splendid and imperishable protest against the powers of evil which are now let loose upon the world, and, as such, we believe it makes for good. Her martyrdom will serve to nerve British hearts and steel British hands in the task of killing the foul monster that has arisen in our midst to trample on all the most sacred principles of the human race. It will not be in vain that she went to the grave.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 9 a.m.

The Committee of the Territorials' Entertainment Fund have decided not to receive any further subscriptions for the present as they have a good balance in hand and do not wish unnecessarily to make demands upon the generosity of the public.

The many friends of Mr. H. E. Victor, (formerly on the Staff of the *Hongkong Daily Press*) will be pleased to learn that he is well and is now 100 miles from the "Somewhere in France" whence he last reported. "I can battle along on the old job a day until the Huns are struffed to reason," he says, and desires to be remembered to his friends in Hongkong.

The two Chinese who were charged with the manslaughter of another Chinese at Aberdeen were found not guilty at the Criminal Sessions yesterday. In discharging the men the Chief Justice said to the first prisoner that the jury had taken a merciful view, and to the second he remarked—"You are a very fortunate man. You say you were present and struck this man, but the jury say you are not guilty."

At an examination in First Aid to the Wounded held recently at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Hongkong, out of nine students examined the following were successful in qualifying for certificates.—Lung Wing-chow (Second year certificate), See To-chung (Second year certificate), Chan Chun-tim, Cheng Ching-shuen, Chong Kut-shing, Chiu Yan-kwong and See Sheung-tung. Dr. S. F. Lee was the Hon. Lecturer, and Dr. McLean Gibson acted as Hon. Examiner.

H.E. the Governor and the General Officer Commanding will attend the special service of intercession which will be held at St. John's Cathedral at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning. The collection will be in aid of the distressed in France. As announced yesterday Sunday next is to be observed as a day of solemn intercession in connection with the war, and of thankful recognition of the devotion which has been forthcoming in the manhood and womanhood of our country.

## ALLEGED FURIOUS MOTOR CYCLING.

## SEQUEL TO ACCIDENT AT HAPPY VALLEY.

Before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday, Harry S. Komor, of 41 Robinson Road, was summoned "for that he, on Sunday, December 19th, having charge of a motor-bicycle, unlawfully and by wanton or furious driving did cause bodily harm to one Mrs. Isaacs Turner, at Wongneicheong."

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, prosecuted, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner defended.

Mr. Shenton told his worship that on December 19th at about 3.30 p.m., Mr. Tolan (of the Telephone Company) was riding on the road round the race-course on a motor side-car. When he got to Morrison Hill Gap the defendant came down on his motor-cycle and it appeared that the side-car proceeded round the course, followed by the motor-cycle.

According to Mr. Tolan, when he got to his house defendant called out to him and the former answered "You wait a minute."

When Mr. Tolan got to the Happy Retreat he heard the defendant's machine behind him, and at the Police Club the motor-bicycle passed him. Mr. Tolan had seen nothing of what had happened in the meantime. It would seem that Mr. Komor was either racing Mr. Tolan, or was trying to pass him when the accident to which the present summons was a sequel happened. Mrs. Turner and another lady, Mrs. Smith, were walking towards the Protestant Cemetery. A gentleman named Hugo Tarby would say that he and Mr. Struthers (second engineer of the *Futshan*) were walking towards Hongkong on the left-hand side of the road, and Mr. Tolan's side-car passed them. A few seconds later the defendant's machine ran past them at high speed within a foot of Mr. Tarby. No warning was given. The side-car cleared the two ladies easily, but the motor-cycle went straight on and knocked down Mrs. Turner.

He would call witnesses who would say that the speed of defendant's machine was quiet 25 miles per hour. Soldiers who would be called at a later date would say that the defendant went on after the lady had been knocked down and appeared to be racing the side-car. Mrs. Turner was still very ill and was in hospital.

Helge Tarby, a Dane, second officer of the *Futshan*, gave evidence in support of Mr. Shenton's opening statement.

His worship asked if it was desired that the case be sent for trial.

Mr. Gardiner—Oh, no, it is a very trivial case.

Mr. Shenton—We do not regard it as trivial. We regard it as very serious. The case was adjourned.

## POLICE EXAMINATION OF SHIPS.

## CHARGE AT HONGKONG MARINE COURT.

The master of the s.s. *Haiyang* (Capt. A. E. W. Hodgins) was charged at the Marine Court yesterday with leaving the waters of the Colony before the ship had been examined by a police officer on November 10th.

P. S. Moss spoke to seeing the boat leaving the harbour before she had been examined.

Defendant said he was under the impression that the ship had been cleared by the police as an emigration officer was on board with his staff and the chief officer came and told him that everything was in order, that the inspection was finished and that the police were satisfied. That being the case he left the Port. Defendant suggested that he might have some pass from the police that the ship was cleared as with all the various officials on board, it was difficult to know when one could leave the Port. He pointed out that at Singapore when the ship was cleared and ready a pass was issued.

Ellis Walker, chief officer of the s.s. *Haiyang*, said he saw a Police officer on board and he found out later that he was attached to the Emigration Department. That officer told him the ship was all right and he reported that to the master.

Commander Beckwith, in dismissing the case, said that he was of opinion that the master took reasonable precautions before leaving the Port and that a mistake arose through the ship having finished her emigration business and being reported correct. In future he would ask the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police to issue "Police Passes."

## A CHRISTMAS SPREE.

## HAS ITS SEQUEL IN THE MARINE COURT.

"I happen to know you have a good character in this port. You are not one of those persons who are continually missing the ship. Another time don't sign on unless you intend to go. If you want a Christmas spree you must get leave."

These were the remarks addressed to H. Cornwall, first mate of the s.s. *Kwong Sai*, by Commander Beckwith R.N. at the Marine Court yesterday.

The First Mate, who was charged with neglecting to join his ship on the 21st inst. stated that he intended to join but he met a few friends and forgot. When he remembered, the time was ten o'clock and the ship sailed at nine. The next morning he had to go into the Government Civil Hospital and was discharged this morning.

Commander Beckwith asked if that was the result of his conviviality with his friends, and defendant answered that he thought so.



# THE WAR.

## COMPULSION.

### DEALING WITH SINGLE MEN.

#### CABINET'S DILEMMA.

### DESPATCH FROM SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

#### BATTLE IN VOSGES CONTINUES.

#### SITUATION AT SALONIKA.

#### WORK OF THE NAVY.

#### LIFE IN BRUSSELS.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### DESPATCH FROM SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

#### SUCCESSFUL NIGHT ENTERPRISE.

LONDON, December 30th.  
Sir Douglas Haig in an official report states that the enemy unsuccessfully attacked one of our aerodromes on the 28th. Of four machines only two reached their objective, and there was no damage. One of our machines was shot down. A successful enterprise was carried out at night near Armentieres. The enemy's trenches were entered and bombed with good effect, and numerous casualties were inflicted. Our casualties were very slight. After ten minutes the party withdrew. Our artillery was again effective to-day against trenches and billets at many places between Mametz and Menchy. The enemy exploded two small mines near Givenchy, doing no damage to the troops or the trenches. The day has been quiet south of the La Bassée canal. There has been a heavy reciprocal bombardment about Ypres.

#### BATTLE IN VOSGES CONTINUES.

#### MORE FRENCH GAINS.

PARIS, December 30th.  
A communiqué reports.—There has been artillery activity on both sides in Belgium and in Artois. The French north of the Aisne destroyed machine gun shelters and dispersed enemy working parties. They likewise blew up two mines and a German post in Argonne. The battle continues in the Vosges. There has been a lively cannonade between the Foch and the Thur. It was very violent in the region of Hartmanns Wehkopf, where the French, despite violent counter-attacks, remained masters of a series of German works between Rehelsen and Hirslein, in addition to the trenches already carried. The French have captured 300 prisoners since yesterday. The total of prisoners captured since the beginning of the operations is 1,608. German prisoners report that their losses are considerable.

#### COMPARATIVELY QUIET.

PARIS, December 29th.  
A communiqué states.—The night has been quiet except in the Chaumes sector where there was fighting by grenades, and in Champagne where we bombarded the enemy's defences west of Navarin Farm.

#### ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ITALIANS PROGRESSING.

PARIS, December 29th.  
It is reported from Salonika that detachments of the Italian Army which landed at Valona are approaching the frontier of Epirus.

#### THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE ALLIES AT SALONIKA.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE LINES.

LONDON, December 29th.  
Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters at Salonika says the British lines remind him of the Turkish lines at Chatelja. "But here," he writes, "the valley is considerably broader and the hills higher than those of the Thracian battle-ground. The Allies' lines roughly extend in a wide semi-circle from the River Vardar to the Gulf of Pharos, of which half is naturally defended by Lakes Langana and Beshi. The whole is surrounded by a broad valley offering no cover, and a girdle of hills guards the approaches to Salonika. On these are placed guns which command the length and breadth of the valley. On the slopes towards the North are the remains of the trenches where the Turks intended to make their last stand in the first Balkan War. Some of their barbed wire entanglements are still intact and have been utilised by us. Our trenches are like those in Flanders and France—deep and narrow. The region is full of historical interest. Soldiers have developed the collectors' spirit, occasionally unearthing coins, statuettes, vases and pottery. I was impressed with the whole-hearted confidence of the men in their ability to hold the lines; indeed they are most eager that the enemy should attempt to advance."

#### SPEECH BY M. VENEZELOS.

ATHENS, December 29th.

On the occasion of the name-day of M. Venezelos thousands of citizens of all classes, representative of various Corporations, and Diplomats called to offer their congratulations to the ex-Premier. Replying to an address presented by trade representatives, M. Venezelos dwelt on the Bulgarian danger and the importance of the Allies remaining at Salonika.

#### SALONIKA IMPREGNABLE.

#### A SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT.

ATHENS, December 29th.  
The following significant statement appears in a pro-German paper:—"An Austro-German attack on Salonika would be useless, because, owing to the fortifications, the Allies can neither be crushed nor taken prisoners. The only result of a successful Austro-German attack would be the transference of the Anglo-French forces to another front, reinforcing the armies the Austro-Germans already face." This presumably inspired argument is equivalent to an avowal of non possumus.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### MONTENEGRIN POSITIONS BOMBARDED.

#### AUSTRIANS EXPEND 2,000 SHELLS.

LONDON, December 29th.  
A Montenegrin communiqué states that the Austrian forts and fleet bombarded the Montenegrin positions near Mount Lovc. They pounded the Montenegrins for fifteen hours with 2,000 shells, simultaneously launching determined infantry attacks, all of which were repulsed. The Montenegrins had two killed and two wounded.

The Austrians lost 2,000 in the great fight at Lepensatz on the 23rd inst. The Tsar has congratulated the troops.

#### NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### WORK OF THE NAVY.

#### WHAT IT MEANS IN THE WAR.

LONDON, December 29th.  
Mr. Balfour, speaking at an exhibition of Navy and Army films in London, pointed out that a portion of the Grand Fleet represented was actually engaged in the war. Without it the Allies and nations now banded against the tyranny of the Central Powers would be deprived of their communication with each other or the outer world. The task hitherto thrown on the fleet had been triumphantly accomplished. The Grand Fleet was the foundation upon which everything else rested. Our economic stability, not less than our military operations, depended on the Grand Fleet. Although silent it was performing, not merely for the Allies but for the whole world, the most important part in the drama we were now playing for the freedom of the world.

#### SINKING OF THE "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT."

#### FAR EASTERN MEN MISSING.

LONDON, December 29th.  
The Messageries Maritimes Co. announce that the *Ville de la Ciotat's* missing passengers include fourteen British Volunteers from Colombo, unnamed, a Mr. Moons from Singapore and Mr. Bouchard from Shanghai.

#### SEQUENCE TO SINKING OF "YASARA MARU."

LONDON, December 30th.  
Owing to the loss of the *Yasara Maru*, the steamer belonging to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will henceforth go via the Cape.

#### SUBMARINE PIRACY.

LONDON, December 29th.

The British steamer *Morning* has been sunk. The master and second mate were saved.

#### THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

#### TRIPOLITANS DEFEATED.

CAIRO, December 28th.

A strong column of all arms of the Western Frontier Force marched out to Mersamatu on Christmas morning, and drove back a Tripolitan force which had encamped in the valley eight miles to the westward. Our casualties were slight. In a reconnaissance the Force had previously encountered the enemy on the 12th and 13th of December, with the result that the enemy sustained 300 casualties.

LATER.  
The operations on the 25th inst. were completely successful. A Tripolitan force of 3,000 strong was driven back near Mersamatu, leaving 200 dead. The gunfire from the ships provided effective support.

#### QUIET IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, December 29th.

General Townshend reports that attack and bombardment have ceased entirely since the 25th.

#### RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GERMANS WORSTED.

PETERSBURG, December 30th.

There have been minor encounters on the different fronts in which the Germans were worsted.

#### GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### SINGLE MEN AND COMPULSION.

#### BRITISH CABINET'S DILEMMA.

LONDON, December 29th.

The *Westminster Gazette* says the number of single men who have not attested is much greater than was anticipated, amounting to 650,000, very few of whom are in Government "starred," or indispensable industries. The decision of the Government to apply compulsion immediately will not lead to the break up of the Government or to a General Election. Possibly one or two Ministers may resign, but it is more likely that Mr. Asquith will convince all his colleagues of the necessity for the step. A small minority in the House of Commons will fight the proposal, but uselessly, as the Opposition will not extend to 200 Liberals and a considerable section of the Labourites whom some quarters claim as against compulsion.

#### OPPOSING ELEMENTS.

It is stated that the Cabinet's decision in favour of immediate compulsion of the unmarried men who have not attested was opposed by Mr. McKenna and Mr. Runciman, who believe the Government plan will prejudice Trade and Finance. Their resignation is possible.

#### IMMEDIATE ACTION NECESSARY.

The *Westminster Gazette* says Mr. Asquith's redemption of his pledge was never doubtful; the only question was that of giving a further chance to Lord Derby's scheme. Mr. Lloyd George strenuously opposed further delay. His belief that it was necessary to take immediate action largely contributed to the Cabinet's decision, which was unhesitatingly supported by the great majority of the Ministers. All questions arising out of the decision have been thoroughly explored by the Government, and the claims on behalf of munitions, exports and finance have not been forgotten.

#### PRESS VIEWS ON THE SITUATION.

The *Times* and the *Daily Mail* also declare that a definite decision was reached at yesterday's Cabinet that Mr. Asquith's pledge should be redeemed immediately and that the principle of compulsion should be accepted.

The *Daily News* says the Cabinet identified itself strongly with Mr. Asquith's pledge to the married men, and adds: "The situation is delicate, but it is hoped that a crisis may be averted." The newspapers generally agree that the Cabinet is not unanimous, but it is stated that the minority may accept the decision in order to preserve unity.

In this connection the position of Mr. Henderson is interesting. As the representative of Labour, he regarded himself as committed against Conscription. Anyhow he will certainly consult his political associates. It is remarked that the Labour Party never bound Mr. Henderson on the question.

The *Daily Chronicle* says in regard to the men who have not attested that some members of the Cabinet desired further voluntary effort to bring in these, but Lord Derby was strongly averse; so also was Mr. Asquith. The *Chronicle* adds: "The total figure comprises many engaged in essential industries, and in numerous cases the son is the bread winner."

#### LABOUR AND THE POSITION.

LONDON, December 30th.  
A meeting of Labour leaders has been hurriedly summoned for to-morrow to consider the recruiting position.

There was a special meeting of the joint Labour Recruiting Committee to-day. It is understood that several members demanded the calling of a national conference of Trade Unions before the House of Commons meets, being of the opinion that it was not necessary to have a Cabinet's decision to declare that sixty per cent. of the unattested were unfit, and that twenty per cent. were "starred."

#### THE KING AND RECRUITING.

LONDON, December 30th.

The King, in a letter to Lord Derby, hopes that now the appeal for recruits is over everyone entitled to wear an armlet will do so.

#### RUMOURS DENIED.

The *Westminster Gazette*, in a later edition, states that it is improbable that Mr. Henderson will resign, and that the rumours that other Ministers will resign may be dismissed. Mr. Balfour is certainly no longer opposed to compulsion.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### PROSPERITY OF BRITISH TRADES.

#### WAGES HIGHER; UNEMPLOYMENT LESS.

LONDON, December 30th.

Trade Union returns show an abundant prosperity in all the principal trades. The average of wages is also higher and unemployment is less than at any time in industrial history. It is estimated that the weekly increase in wages is one and a quarter millions sterling.

#### AMERICA AND THE "ANCONA" OUTRAGE.

#### SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS?

WASHINGTON, December 29th.

It is stated that in reply to the *Ancona* note there will be a severance of relations.

[The wording of the cablegram leaves the meaning somewhat obscure.—Ed.]

#### THE OPTIMISTIC FRENCH.

#### WANT WAR WITH WHOLE ENERGY.

PARIS, December 29th.

French optimism as to the outcome of the war was voiced by General Gallieni in the Senate on the occasion of the passage of a Bill authorising the calling out of the 1917 recruits. "France," he said, "who eighteen months ago wanted peace, to-day wants War with its whole energy. Anyone who utters the word 'Peace' is regarded as a bad citizen. The great struggle will only end when France with her Allies are in a position to say: 'I stop. Having obtained what I wanted, I resume peacetime labours.'"

M. Gervais, the Reporter on the Bill, said the Army Committee had examined the question of effectives and come to the conclusion that there was no ground for anxiety. France had plenty of men to last to the end.

#### MORE GERMAN PLOTS IN AMERICA.

#### SOME SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES.

NEW YORK, December 29th.

A sensational development in connection with the German plots is the arrest of Frank Buchanan and H. Fowler, respectively a member and an ex-member of Congress, both of Illinois; Francis Monnet, a former Attorney-General, of Ohio; Jacob Taylor, President of the Labour National Peace Council, and three others.

They are to be indicted before a Grand Jury with conspiring to foment strikes in munition works.

It is believed the arrests are the result of Straube, Secretary of the Peace Council, who tried to prevent the shipment of munitions to the Allies, turning States evidence.

#### FORD'S "ARK."

#### PITIFUL ANTI-CLIMAX.

LONDON, December 30th.

A pitiful anti-climax to Ford's peace crusade is an announcement by the Foreign Office that 4,000 lbs. of rubber consigned to a well-known enemy forwarding agent in Sweden have been seized aboard the *Oscar II*.

#### RUSSIAN MISSION TO JAPAN.

PETERSBURG, December 29th.

The Grand Duke George-Michaelovitch has left for Tokyo to convey the greetings of the Tsar to the Emperor of Japan on the occasion of his Coronation.

#### RUSSIANS IN PERSIA.

TEHRAN, December 29th.

The Russians have occupied Kashan and are marching to Isfahan.

#### NEW BISHOP OF DOVER.

LONDON, December 29th.

Canon Bilborough, Rural Dean of Liverpool, has been appointed Bishop of Dover, in succession to Dr. Walsh, who has resigned.

[LATIN SERVICE.]

#### FRENCH STOCK.

French Stock now stands at 83.75.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### LIFE IN BRUSSELS.

#### MORE RIGOROUS THAN EVER.

AMSTERDAM, December 30th.

Sixty-six Britons, mostly women and children, have arrived at Rosendael on their way to England. They report that life in Brussels is more rigorous than ever. Foreigners are obliged to report weekly, otherwise they will be punished by imprisonment or deportation to Germany. An Englishwoman was sentenced to three months imprisonment for alleged disrespect to the Kaiser.

#### THE GERMAN WAY.

PETERSBURG, December 30th.

Fugitives from Courland speak of the German's cruel and heartless administration. All the males have been commanded for military work without payment, and the people are being robbed of everything they possess.

#### INDIAN AFFAIRS.

#### THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

LONDON, December 29th.

The evening papers comment sympathetically on the Indian National Congress. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says Mr. Sinha's presidency indicates that the Congress is reaching the status of a responsible, practical-minded body. His address will commend itself to every real friend of the Empire.

The *Globe* says nothing finer is imaginable than Mr. Sinha's statement that reforms are not expected as a reward for loyalty.

#### OBITUARY.

LONDON, December 29th.

The death is announced of the Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Wilson, K.C.I.E., formerly Legal Adviser and Solicitor to the India Office.

The death is also announced from Wellington of Mr. Andrew Ross, owner of the Cocos Islands.

#### CHINESE AND DYNAMITE.

#### ALL "IN THE SWIM."

The hearing of the charge against two Chinese of scaling dynamite from the New Western filter beds, Pokfulam, was resumed in Mr. Hazlewood's Court yesterday. The two defendants gave evidence stating that the dynamite with which they were found in possession was to be used in filling holes in connection with the work.

Detective-Sergeant Clark said all the witnesses were hostile; they were all "in the swim." The contractor for the work lost a case of dynamite a month, or 400 sticks.

His worship—Then the only way you can obviate this is for the head man to see how many holes there are to be exploded.

In binding each defendant over in the sum of \$100, the Magistrate said that according to their statements, both defendants said they were presented with a stick of dynamite by the contractor. They could not therefore be charged with larceny but with receiving, on which charge he proposed binding them over. "This sort of thieving will go on for ever and a day," added the Magistrate "unless there is an absolutely reliable foreman to count the holes and dole out an equal number of sticks."

#### BLOOD MONEY.

#### GERMANY AND AMERICAN VICTIMS IN THE "LUSITANIA."

Through Count Bernstorff, Germany has offered an indemnity to the United States of America for the 135 American citizens whose lives were lost in the *Lusitania* at the rate of \$21,000 a head. In other words, Count Bernstorff's proposal is that the Administration shall agree to regard the *Lusitania* controversy as settled upon payment by Germany of a sum of \$1,237,500 sterling. This offer has been rejected because Germany refused to disavow the perpetrators of the *Lusitania* atrocity.

The agents of the German Government in this country are now endeavouring to bribe the relatives of the murdered American citizens to sign a statement declaring that the British Government, because it permitted munitions of war to be carried aboard the *Lusitania*, is responsible for the loss of the vessel. "You can name your own indemnity and it shall be paid at once by the German Government," the bereaved ones are informed. So far these agents have been invariably shown to the door after proffering their bribe.—The *Times*.







## HOW BRITAIN SAVED CIVILIZATION.

## SPLENDID FRENCH TRIBUTE TO OUR SOLDIERS.

A glowing tribute to the achievements of the British Army in France, to its magnificent spirit and devotion to duty is paid by M. L. Bousquet, interpreter of the First Class attached to the British staff, in a letter to his colleagues, the professors of the Lycée de Sens.

M. Bousquet declares that Great Britain has saved France and the civilized world, and will trample underfoot the German monster. The *Daily News* gives a translation of the more telling passages of the letter:

Henceforth they will be counted as faithful friends, these English enemies of the past, who have at length come to appreciate us, and begin to understand our characters, in spite of all the old prejudices. I will not repeat to you all that General H. (the Chief of the French Mission) said to me in the private interview with which he honoured me on the day of my arrival: he had no idea that he was preaching to a converted. But he gave me some precise and remarkably interesting details which increased my already enthusiastic admiration for the British Army, an admiration which has been growing ever since.

"Of course, that army has been criticized, sometimes justly and on indisputable evidence; but do you suppose that we Frenchmen are beyond reproach? Alas! if our censorship was as indulgent as the English censorship especially where the newspapers are concerned, we should be thunderstruck at our mistakes through carelessness and want of foresight."

## SAVED THE CIVILIZED WORLD.

"The fact is we have been content to go on living in a state of confidence and ease of which our enemies were jealous, and which they would assuredly have taken from us if we had lacked the vital assistance of our great ally, Britain."

"She it is who has saved France and the civilized world; she it is who enables us to fight to the end; she it is who will trample under foot the head and the heart of the German monster; she it is who will make the supreme effort for the final victory and will have the first right to dictate the conditions of peace. And he sure that it will be thanks to her that those conditions will very likely be more to our advantage than to hers."

"It would be impossible to imagine an organization of services more perfect than that of the British Army from the first line to the last. It is very hard to believe that in fifteen months Britain has accomplished the miracle of increasing her Army by tenfold. In the cadres and in the ranks alike! The bearing and moral of that Army have to be seen to be believed!"

## READY TO GO ANYWHERE.

"I watched them for three consecutive hours, in icy cold wind and rain, on the day when King George, President Poincaré, and their escort made their inspection close to where I was standing. Little did the soldiers care for the cold, the wind, and the mud. They are gay, they whistle and sing! Often they attend religious services in the open air, and listen to sermons, and then march away to the strange music of their bands, ready to go anywhere with heroic indifference to danger."

"Their officers, up to the grade of captain, wear knapsacks, even when they are on horseback; in every rank it is a point of pride to keep everything neat—their weapons, their hundreds of motor-vehicles, and even their thousands of thousands of horses! I could not believe all that was possible if I did not see it every day with my own eyes. Also, we cannot but marvel at their splendid chief of war. There are armies new and young, and all seem to breathe the strength, the beauty, and the glamour of youth."

## A SOLDIER'S TRIBUTE.

## LORD KITCHENER AS CREATOR OF THE NEW ARMIES.

From a wounded Territorial, a journalist, a Home paper has received the following tribute to Lord Kitchener: "In the course of eight months' experience in the firing line I have mixed with men of all regiments and classes, and the opinion expressed about Lord Kitchener is always the same. They worship the silent man who creates armies. To them he is the Army's moral base. He is behind everything, so all is bound to come right in the end."

"Talk to any man who was with him in Africa, Egypt, or the Sudan, and you will hear a eulogy that will startle you. 'He didn't spare us and he didn't spare himself either,' said an Omdurman warrior. 'He would find out everything for himself; he would lift things to the junior officers. If he was riding round the camp and saw a party of us playing cards he would get off his horse and ask us all sorts of questions—how were our feet, was the breakfast all right, and so on. Once on the march I saw him dismount and go to a private who had fallen out—there's not many Generals would do that. When the private told him his feet were bad, Kitchener made him take his boots off and then examined his feet himself. After that he rode right down to the transport and told them to give the chap a ride. That's the sort of General he was.'"

"The men at the front know that he has not altered since, and that to-day he takes the same personal and tireless interest in their welfare. They know, too, something which the old ladies turned wax experts do not, the wonderfully complex and delicate-organized nature of a modern army, and realize what a marvellous thing he has done in bringing the New Armies into being."

## BRUTAL TREATMENT OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

## AMERICAN AMBASSADOR'S "UNFAVOURABLE" IMPRESSION OF A GERMAN CAMP.

Grave statements relative to the brutal and inhuman treatment of British prisoners in the German camp at Wittenberg are made by Mr. James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin, and one of the members of his staff, in official reports recently published.

The impression conveyed by the American diplomats is that the prison camp is the worst in Germany. The British prisoners are not regarded as honourable prisoners of war, but as suspicious criminals. Specific complaints are made about:

Bad provision of overcoats, sixteen being available among 278 prisoners. The striking of prisoners "for being slow in getting dressed" by the German guards. A man with a crippled right arm and a R.A.M.C. doctor were assaulted.

The presence in the camp at night of police watch-dogs. In some cases these fierce animals have torn the clothes of the prisoners. Permanently disabled men have been kept in the camp for over a year, despite the fact that they are totally unfit for active service.

Sir Edward Grey expresses his grave concern, and passes some very severe comment upon these incidents.

He cannot pass over in silence incidents such as the introduction of dogs which attack prisoners, and the striking of prisoners, including a man with a crippled right arm. Such proceedings are a disgrace to the supervision of the prisoners, and are calculated to bring the army to which the officials belong into contempt.

Sir Edward Grey also expresses his astonishment at the striking of a British medical officer by a German non-commissioned officer, all the more so as that officer was detained solely for the convenience of the German Government. The violence of the German Government, he trusts that steps will be taken severely to punish the non-commissioned officer in question, and to prevent the recurrence of such an unseemly breach of discipline.

Sir E. Grey regrets to observe that, in spite of the severity of the weather, only sixteen out of 278 British prisoners of war were provided with overcoats, though it would seem that overcoats are available. He trusts that Mr. Gerard will be able to secure the removal of the thirty-six British civilians to Ruhleben at an early date.

## "FOR THEY ARE NOT DEAD."

The changed times at Oxford are shown by this quotation from the front page of the undergraduates' paper, *Thearsity*:

"All Saints, All Souls—the Church and the College! How little the names of both meant for us all two years ago! They were familiar in our mouths as household words; we spoke of them as we spoke of 'The Turf' or 'The High.'"

"All Saints' Day had small significance, and All Souls' Day might mean much to the peasants and fishermen of Brittany, but in Great Britain and in Oxford, *purus et infrequens cultus sacerum*, each undergraduate went his way."

"Now all is changed. On Monday the accustomed collect which speaks of the virtuous and godly living of blessed Saints triumphant was no more medieval echo or pious aspiration from the past, but a real prayer for that virtue which is valour, that godly living which is the fulfilling of the law since it is Love in its purest manifestation."

"For what is Patriotism but the highest form of love for a created person? Know we not that the nation is no mere sum of its living citizens, as certain amongst us falsely say, but a living person, a life compact of countless other lives? We are the trustees of a common heritage entrusted to us by God Most High."

"So also do we muse on the 'day of the dead' or, as our English tongue better names it, All Souls' Day. For they are not dead—our brothers whose bodies rest in Flanders or in France, in the battlefields of African deserts or at the gates of the Dardanelles. They are not dead whose bodies lie beneath the waves. Changed perhaps, but to them a glad surprise. We do not think of them as pale phantoms, or as members of some problematical choir invisible. Faith quickens as the pressure and the peril grow. 'Who dies if England lives?' They have set us free from bondage to the fear of death."

"As we read in these pages the long lists of those who gladly laid down their lives as free-will offerings for good faith and national integrity and ordered freedom, we were not minded to mourn for them but to follow their good example, and each House and College triumphed in the heroism of sons and comrades. And here in Oxford pray we that to them may be given the full fruition of their great endeavour, and to us grace to follow in their footsteps as soon as we are ready for the fight."

"Those whom we remember on All Saints' and on All Souls' Day have passed through the fiery furnace and the fire touched them not at all."

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 1st Jan.—New Year's Day—Public Holiday.  
Monday, 3rd Jan.—  
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

## CONDITIONS IN GERMANY. A REMARKABLE REVELATION.

The wonderful German organization of which so much has been heard relates apparently to military affairs only. Certainly it has not been very successful in civil administration judging from an account of the condition of the people which the *Nation* has compiled from the German papers. The conditions reported below are those of October. To-day they must be worse.

The article begins with the remark that it is useful at this time, when many are disturbed not only by comparisons of fighting forces but also of economic resources, to examine the condition of the enemy at home. Such an examination which helps to explain the recklessness with which he is sacrificing lives in hope of attaining a speedy result. During the past month the German Press has been particularly unmuzzled on this subject. Piecemeal controversy between papers representative of different classes has attempted to fix blame for the facts upon one class or another. Appeals are made to the Government to take one course or other for the future modification of the facts. But the facts themselves remain agreed by all.

The price of the necessities of life has risen from 75 to 100 per cent, on those prevalent at the beginning of the war. The women simply cannot live and rear children on the wages or Government allowances provided for soldiers' families. Potato bread is still available, but there has been a substantial rise in the price of potatoes, and the poor are crying to the Government for help. Milk and butter show an actual scarcity of supply, combined with prohibitive selling price. Meat is practically out of reach of the poor. All the fat substances show also conspicuous scarcity, and the German scientists to produce fat from sewage, dead horses, and other by-products of war. Berlin and the great cities look cheerful on the surface to the wandering "neutral."

Below, in the poor quarters, women are standing in queues often all night for the right to purchase fragments of meat, bacon, or lard in the morning, and there are scuffles and struggles, during which, in the price of food-stuffs drives to the barrack door many who in other times would never have dreamt of begging for a soldier's dinner."

In regions as far apart as Siberia and Aachen demonstrations of protest are recorded, sometimes active and violent, sometimes the mere mute appeal of processions of women, half-starved, exhibiting their half-starved children. Everywhere everybody thinks that the Government should intervene, while nowhere does anyone clearly understand what the Government could do.

THE FORCE OF MAXIMUM PRICES.

The *Vorwärts* continues to preach, as from the outbreak of the war, the fixing of prices, and not locally, but throughout the Empire. By such a policy it hopes to eliminate the speculation, and to reduce the rents of the landlords. Local attempts to fix prices have proved a dismal failure. At Munster, in Westphalia, for example, the "butter war" started last August, has resulted in a complete triumph of the butter producers. The authorities fixed the maximum price at 1s. 6d. a pound. The producers immediately began to curtail supplies. The authorities raised the maximum price to 1s. 7d. The supply almost ceased. The maximum was then abolished, and Munster received its butter at 2s. a pound, likely to rise to 3s. in the near future. Meanwhile but little pathetic requests for nothing but middle classes to curtail their supply of butter in order that the poor may live, pleading also (with some gleams of political economy) that measures taken to prevent a rise in the price of butter will result in a diminished import from foreign countries. In Berlin (according to the *Tagblatt*) the authorities have issued a preliminary order of limiting the maximum selling price of butter in Berlin and Brandenburg to 8s. 6d. a pound, to remain in force until October 31st. Meantime, however, the smaller towns in such districts as Central Silesia, protest that the goods brought to their markets were bought by the dealers and sold in the big towns; and the effect of their fixing maximum prices only accelerated that disappearance. They are informed, indeed, that despite the innumerable efforts made in different places and by different authorities, prices were likely to continue to rise; and the statement is endorsed by the political economy by a united press. Political economy (that dead "academic" science suddenly revived by war) also troubles the Burgomaster of Vienna, who plaintively laments to a half-starved populace: "If I fix maximum prices high enough to induce the Hungarian pig dealers to sell, I fix maximum prices low enough to induce the Hungarian refuse to sell."

THE AGRARIANS AND THE CITIES.

Amid this general condemnation of the country by the cities, the agrarians, not without force, hit back. The rise of prices, they complain, is not their fault; it is entirely due to the deprivation of foreign supplies, combined with the material increase in the cost of the raw material of their industry. Food for the cattle has been prohibited, fodder for the kine is raised to a prohibitive price, and even at that price is precarious. In Vienna "one literally trembles," says the *Burgomaster*, "from week to week, for fear

## TRAGEDY OF SUNKEN TRANSPORT.

## HOW A BRITISH SHIP RESCUED FRENCH SOLDIERS.

## "U" BOAT'S CAPTAIN KICKS AT DROWNING MEN.

The Central News says that in a letter received from Algiers, Mr. H. Bacon, an officer on the steamer *Lady Plymouth*, of Cardiff, relates some stirring experiences on the outward voyage to the North African port.

"We were," he said, "steaming along when the captain observed a lifeboat. He made straight for it to investigate, but found it empty, though there were signs that it had been occupied, for it contained the remains of food and some water, and was fully equipped for emergencies."

"The name on the boat was the *Dahra*, of La Rochelle, France. We went on our way again, and about an hour and a half later we saw another object painted white, which was taken for another boat, but upon approaching it it was found to be a modern raft which mail and passenger ships carry on deck for emergency emergencies, as they float when the ship goes down."

"We proceeded on our way again, and the captain had extra look-out men on watch. An object showed up far away on the beam, with a short mast, and the captain, altering his course, we steamed towards it."

"Through the ship's telescope we saw signs of human beings, waving their hands and garments. On getting near a small boat was lowered from our ship, and we succeeded in taking off four officers and forty-two soldiers and part of the crew belonging to the transport steamer *Calvados*, of St. Nazaire, France."

HANGING ON TO FLOATING WRECKAGE.

"She had been torpedoed by an unknown submarine. Not very far away was part of another raft on which were a few more, and, to our astonishment, we found floating wreckage with men hanging on to it for dear life. How ever they managed to keep up so long was wonderful."

"Every one turned out and did his duty like a Briton to save these poor chaps. They were French soldiers who had been in the trenches for fifteen months, and were going for a rest. One officer, who spoke English very well, informed me that they saw three soldiers who lost their hold on a raft make for the submarine, to which they clung in the hope of being taken on board."

"An officer, decorated with gold lace, kicked the men's hands and the French soldiers on the raft saw their comrades throw twenty yards from them, while they were powerless to assist."

"Our ship searched for four hours, when darkness fell, and being satisfied there were no more to be saved, we proceeded to Algiers with our human freight."

## THE FRENCHMEN'S GRATITUDE.

"Some of the poor fellows were so cut and bruised that great care had to be exercised in getting them on board. No one had any sleep that night except the poor fellows saved."

"Some of them kissed us all in turn, and it made a lump come up in my throat to see their gratitude. In the early morning after the rescue two shots were fired at us, but they did not hit us, and we took all possible precautions in securing lights."

"I am sorry to say we could only save fifty-three out of 800, and we hope that someone else has rescued others."

that the necessary fodder will not be forthcoming." In the *Kölnische Zeitung*, the Secretary of the Rhenish Farmers' Union puts the farmers' case with much ability. The scarcity of imported foodstuffs, the high price of home substitutes, dearer coal and petroleum, are also shown by calculation in figures to account for the high price of milk, meat, butter, and eggs. If a maximum unremunerative price is fixed, the beasts will be slaughtered or the farms ruined. Yet from the cities the cry continually comes for fixing such maximum prices; together with a general condemnation of that German internal "organization," which was supposed to be the wonder of the world. The *Lebener Anzeiger* attests that it speaks for the highest social grade to the poorest workman's wife, in demanding that the Government shall once for all make an end to this continuous rise in prices, while the *Frankfurter* heads an attack on the futility of the new attempt to deal with the potato famine. "The Potato Order: Another 'Miss' hit."

So, wherever we plunge beneath the flag-waving, music, and hand-celebrating triumph of arms, this note of misery is apparent—the misery of war. It shadows at home," Paul Hans calls, in the *Lebener Tagblatt*, contrasting the great military achievements of Germany abroad. He bitterly attacks the Government for fumbling and inefficiently dealing with the problem, and complains that an Empire waging war against three World-Powers is seemingly unable to deal with the feeding of its own people, and that the sole result of this incapacity will be an immense revival of Socialism after the war. "The pity of it," he says, "is that our brave men and our mighty Empire always seem in the field to be condemned to begin all over again."

The short successful war, the spoils of victory, the wealth of Belgium, huge industries, annexation of colonies, trade which would make everyone prosperous and contended and bring back the armies in triumph and splendour—that was the reward promised and the dream dreamed. To-day the reality is growing daily farther from that intoxicating vision; in the sight of enormous and increasing losses in the field, starving women at home fighting for food for their children, the miseries of another winter in sight, with increasing privation, and no alternative but ruin. "It will be a long time before Germany comes to her last gasp," writes a neutral who has just returned from Germany, "but no one can describe the ruin into which she will be plunged when the day of the victory of the Entente arrives."

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## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

GLINTALLOON, British str., 1,434, Mo. Kenzie, 20th December—Singapore 21st December, General—Chinese.  
 OAMILLO, British str., 3,149, J. Roberts, 20th December—Singapore 16th December, Bulk Oil—Asiatic Petroleum & Co.  
 CHEONGSHING, British str., from Canton, 20th December.  
 FRITHJOF, Norwegian str., 1,389, J. Christensen, 20th December—Bangkok 18th December, Rice—Chinese.  
 KIKU MARU, Japanese str., 1,118, D. Imadzum, 20th December—Hohov 20th December, Rice and General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
 KUMOHOW, British str., 1,350, J. Martin, 20th December—Saigon 25th December, Rice and General—Chinese.  
 KUMHANG, British str., 2,097, P. Knight, 20th December—Mojito 25th December, General and Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 LUCHOW, British str., 1,221, Gibbs, 20th December—Shanghai 26th December, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 OTARU MARU, Japanese str., 1,970, T. Yoshida, 20th December—Mojito 25th December, Coal—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
 SIMKING, British str., from Canton, 20th December.  
 TAIKING, Chinese str., 1,216, Westerland, 20th December—Shanghai 20th December, General—Chinese.

## CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
 December 30th.  
 FOOSHING, British str., for Singapore.  
 HUCUON, British str., for Tientsin.  
 JADE, French str., for Haiphong.  
 SINKING, British str., for Shanghai.

## DEPARTURES

December 30th.  
 DIVA, Norwegian str., for Tourane.  
 FOOSHING, British str., for Singapore.  
 HAICHING, British str., for Swatow.  
 KANSU, British str., for Shanghai.  
 KASHIMA MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.  
 LUCHOW, British str., for Canton.  
 NANKIN, British str., for Europe.  
 SINGAN, British str., for Canton.  
 TOKIO MARU, Jap. str., for Haiphong.

## PASSENGERS

ARRIVED.  
 Per Luchow, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mrs. Somme, Mrs. MacCulloch, and Mrs. Shaddock.

DEPARTED.  
 Per Nankin, for London, etc., Miss A. F. Forgo, Miss F. A. Forgo, Mr. W. T. Harbord, Lieut. Comdr. S. P. B. Russell, Mr. A. W. Brown, Mr. A. D. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Master W. Bailey, Mr. E. R. Weare, Mr. J. A. Clarke, Mr. H. Bett, Mr. T. D. Jones, Mr. G. Wright, Mr. Meerkorck, Mr. N. Lekker, Mr. A. H. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. M. de Sousa, and Mr. J. Kitson.  
 Per Kashiwa Maru, for Europe, etc., Madame Matsui, Master Matsui, Miss Matsui, Mr. J. M. Smith, Mr. Warner Sooly, J. H. Rule, Mr. F. C. Herb, Mr. J. Iwato, Mr. K. Akahori, Mr. R. B. Bernard, Mr. Stanley Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Warner, Mr. F. R. Heron, Mr. R. E. Brown, Mr. A. O. Finney, Mr. P. Inglis, Mr. T. Watanabe, Mr. and Mrs. Withycombe, Mr. Kosuge, Mr. O. Wright, Mr. E. M. Guild, Mr. P. Belford, Mr. A. H. Peck, Mr. Whitehead, Miss H. B. Warner, Miss G. W. Elliot, Miss W. McKinstry, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Raiden, Mr. G. W. Hieble, Mr. J. Boddin, Mr. O. Matsumura, Mr. J. Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Williams and child, Mr. H. E. K. Matsui, Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Chilvers, Mr. H. P. Chubean, Mr. E. Repley, Mr. H. B. Applegate, Mr. and Mrs. K. Yamakawa, Messrs. Nakamura, Ikeda, T. Bando, T. O. Dore, Y. Numano, T. Miyamoto, T. Kanagaki, T. Matsuzaki, K. Sakabe, Y. Tanaka, S. Kumagai, Edwards, Welchley, Mrs. Matsushita, Mrs. M. E. Laurio, Mrs. K. Asano, Miss Martin, Mr. and Mrs. S. Nakino, Mrs. M. Kurokawa, and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Patel.

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## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

According to the exchange of any Vessels, the Harbour has been fitted into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring outside Kowloon are marked "A." and those within the Harbour are marked "B." and those within the Harbour are marked "C." and those within the Harbour are marked "D." and those within the Harbour are marked "E."

## SECTION

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Black Pier. 3. From Black Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

ORIGINATIONS	VESSEL'S NAME	CLASS & REG	DATE	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	NOVARA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 14th Jan.
LONDON	KANBAR	Brit. str.	—	S. Wada	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 15th Feb.
PARSIPLES, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MISHIMA MARU	Jan. str.	—	K. Anikawa	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th Jan., at Noon.
MASSILLAS VIA PORTS	ATROS	Jan. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 11th Jan., at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & S.W. VIA KENLUK, &c.	SABO MARU	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th Jan., at Noon.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA, NAGASAKI, &c.	KANBAR MARU	Jan. str.	—	—	ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.	On 4th Jan., at 3 P.M.
80-TON & NEW YORK	KANBAR MARU	Jan. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 10th Jan.
SAN FRANCISCO	CHITO MARU	Jan. str.	—	—	OTO KISEN KAISHA	On 25th Jan., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	PERSEA MARU	Jan. str.	—	—	OTO KISEN KAISHA	About 31st Jan.
San Francisco via Manila & Japan, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jan. str.	—	W. Dixon Hopcraft	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 2nd Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Jan. str.	—	A. J. Halsey	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 18th Feb.
ANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	KITO MARU	Jan. str.	—	—	OTO KISEN KAISHA	On 8th Jan.
AUSALIAN PORTS	EMPEROR	Jan. str.	—	—	GIER, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 12th Jan., at 11 A.M.
AUSALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Jan., at 4 P.M.
AUSALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st Jan.
DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 14th Jan., at 10 A.M.
JAGANAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI MOJO & KOBE	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI MOJO & YOKOHAMA	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Jan., at D'light.
SHANGHAI MOJO & YOKOHAMA	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Jan.
SHANGHAI MOJO & YOKOHAMA	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Jan., at D'light.
SHANGHAI MOJO & YOKOHAMA	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Jan., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI MOJO & YOKOHAMA	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	About 7th Jan.
SHANGHAI MOJO & YOKOHAMA	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th Jan., at D'light.
SHANGHAI MOJO & YOKOHAMA	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	About 9th Jan.
SHANGHAI MOJO & YOKOHAMA	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Jan., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI MOJO & YOKOHAMA	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th Jan., at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI MOJO & YOKOHAMA	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI MOJO & YOKOHAMA	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Jan., at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI MOJO & YOKOHAMA	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th Jan., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI MOJO & YOKOHAMA	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Jan., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI MOJO & YOKOHAMA	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th Jan., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI MOJO & YOKOHAMA	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th Jan., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI MOJO & YOKOHAMA	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th Jan.
SHANGHAI MOJO & YOKOHAMA	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th Jan., at Noon.
SHANGHAI MOJO & YOKOHAMA	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Jan., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI MOJO & YOKOHAMA	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th Jan., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI MOJO & YOKOHAMA	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th Jan.
SHANGHAI MOJO & YOKOHAMA	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Jan.
SHANGHAI MOJO & YOKOHAMA	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Feb.
SHANGHAI MOJO & YOKOHAMA	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Jan., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI MOJO & YOKOHAMA	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Jan., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI MOJO & YOKOHAMA	CHANGSHA	Jan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Jan., at Noon.

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJO and KOBE ..... "NAMSANG" ..... Friday, 31st Dec, Noon.  
 "MANILA" ..... "LOONGSANG" ..... Friday, 31st Dec, 3 P.M.  
 "SHANGHAI" via FOCHOW ..... "CHONGSANG" ..... Tuesday, 4th Jan, D'light.  
 "SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA" ..... "MAUSANG" ..... Tuesday, 4th Jan, Noon.  
 "SHANGHAI, MOJO & KOBE" ..... "KUTSANG" ..... Thursday, 6th Jan, D'light.  
 "SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA" ..... "FOOKSANG" ..... Thursday, 7th Jan, 3 P.M.  
 "MANILA" ..... "YUENSANG" ..... Saturday, 8th Jan, 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.  
 The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG," "LAISANG," and "FOOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai on route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Mojo to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Mojo and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.  
 These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
 Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
 Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalay, Weihaiwei.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat Labad Dato, Simporua, Tawau, Uman, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.  
 Hongkong, 31st December, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS. [6]

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

## YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Vessels are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals. Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

## JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., LTD.

Telephone No. 211.

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Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [25]



## THE ROYAL R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

## HOMeward.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,  
 AGENTS  
 Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10  
 Hongkong, 26th October, 1915. [24]

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

## COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO  
 CANADA UNITED STATES & EUROPE  
 VIA VANCOUVER.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (Inland Sea), KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"—"EMPRESS OF ASIA"  
 16,850 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw Speed 21 Knots.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ..... REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.  
 "MONTEAGLE" ..... INTERMEDIATE.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ..... 2 FEB. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ..... 5 APRIL.  
 "MONTEAGLE" ..... 18 "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ..... 20.  
 "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ..... 21 "MONTEAGLE" ..... 5 MAY.  
 "EMPRESS OF ASIA" ..... 23 MAY "EMPRESS OF ASIA" ..... 18.

For further information, Sillings, Guide Books, etc., please apply to  
 \* Calls at MOJO instead of NAGASAKI.

D. W. CRADDOCK,  
 GENERAL TRADING AGENT,  
 HONGKONG.

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bill of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING:  
 FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with "GUJARAT" FROM COLOMBO: 18th February.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING:  
 S.S. "SALAMIS" ..... From Hongkong: 3rd Feb., 1916.  
 FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.  
 FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to  
 THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,  
 MANAGING AGENTS.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

## JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

## UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For "KANSAS" Sails. On 15th Feb.  
 Subject to change without notice.  
 For rates of freight and further information apply to  
 THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
 GENERAL AGENTS.  
 Hongkong 26th October, 1915. [236]

## SHIPPING IN PORT

## STEAMERS.

CASFIELD, British str., 1,022, W. Ross, 23rd December—Shanghai 20th December, General—Chinese.  
 CHACHOW, British str., 1,163, J. De Wolf, 23rd December—Bangkok 10th December, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 CHUPHANG, British str., 1,180, W. G. N. Walker, 23rd December—Weihaiwei 23rd December, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 CHONGSHING, British str., 1,230, V. McChiddell, 23rd December—Tientsin 19th December, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 DERWENT, British str., 1,582, J. Jenkins, 23rd December—Saigon 23rd December, Rice—Chinese.  
 DRUFAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, J. Bing, 23rd December—Bangkok 15th December, General and Coal—Chinese.  
 FOOKHANG, British str., 1,987, T. A. Mitchell, 23rd December—Mojito 23rd December, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 HAIYANG, British str., 1,323, A. E. Hodgins, 23rd December—Saigon 23rd December, Rice and General—Chinese.  
 IZON, British str., 828, G. L. Stout, 23rd December—Manila 19th December, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 KAIYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,123, K. Murakami, 23rd December—Swatow 23rd December, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
 KANSU, British str., 1,130, W. Freer, 23rd December—Taigtau 19th December, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 KASHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 6,210, G. Tabuss, 23rd December—Shanghai 23rd December, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
 KITO MARU, Japanese str., 5,767, K. Osawa, 23rd December—Mojito 24th December, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
 LOKSANG, British str., R. E. Matthews, 23rd December—Haiphong 23rd December, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 LOONGSANG, British str., 1,093, Leash, 23rd December—Manila 24th December, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 MANSUNG, British str., 1,330, Thorsten, 23rd December—Saigon 18th December, Rice—Chinese.  
 MANILA MARU, Japanese str., 6,031, N. Kabayashi, 23rd December—Shanghai 23rd December, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
 MAUSANG, British str., 1,643, G. H. Alcock, 23rd December—Sandakan 18th December, Wood and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 MIDDLEHAM CASTLE, British str., 2,900, Griffiths, 18th December—New York 18th December—Doddwell & Co.  
 NANSANG, British str., 2,591, H. E. Gilroy, 23rd December—Calcutta 9th December, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 NIKKO MARU, Japanese str., 3,070, R. Takida, 23rd December—Manila 9th December, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
 PHUMPHEN, British str., 1,055, Bird, 23rd December—Saigon 20th December, Rice—Chinese.  
 SALAMIS, British str., 4,509, D. A. Gardiner, 23rd December—Cape Town 17th November, General—Bank Line.  
 SINGAN, British str., 1,685, G. D. Mills, 23rd December—Shanghai 23rd December, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 SZECHUEN, British str., 1,135, R. J. Cairne, 23rd December—Hongkong 23rd December, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.  
 TAIYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,630, T. Fumoto, 23rd December—Taigtau 19th December, Coal and General—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
 TAKIO MARU, Japanese str., 2,195, Nakashima, 23rd December—Mojito 19th December, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
 THYTSIN, British str., 1,380, Cogan, 20th December—Chefoo 14th December, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 TAIKEMANG, Dutch str., 8,013, G. Van Wyck, 23rd December—Mojito 19th December, Sugar and General—Java-China-Japan Line.  
 THINGTAU MARU, Japanese str., 1,259, K. Takashima, 18th December—Chinwangtao 11th December, Coal—Doddwell & Co.  
 WURU, British str., 1,250, Geo. Wake, 23rd December—Chefoo 21st December, General—Butterfield & Swire.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Inveric* of the Bank Line, arrived at San Francisco on the 25th inst. The str. *Monteagle* left Yokohama on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., and is due to arrive at Vancouver on Saturday, the 1st January.

The str. *Changsha*, of the Australian Oriental Line, left Sydney for Hongkong on the usual Australian and Philippine ports on December 24th, and may be expected to arrive on or about January 18th.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 3rd December to 5th January, 1916.

Date	Time	High Water		Low Water	
		H'g. Mean Time	H'g. Mean	L'g. Mean Time	L'g. Mean
Chun	31	4 15	4 7	10 14	3 0
Jan	1	4 40	6 2	—	—
Feb	1	6 0	4 4	9 01	2 5
Mar	2	6 26	7 0	10 58	3 3
Apr	2	7 22	4 3	11 20	1 8
May	3	6 18	7 6	11 24	3 4
Jun	3	8 38	4 2	11 32	1 1
Jul	4	9 40	4 2	3 6	0 8
Aug	4	8 7	8 5	1 21	3 5
Sep	5	10 35	4 3	3 49	0 1
Oct	6	8 59	8 6	2 11	3 4
Nov	6	11 17	4 3	4 31	0 0
Dec	7	9 49	8 5	3 04	2 3







